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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of June 27, 1958

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Reciprocal Trade	(HR 10368)	Reported 5/21/58	Passed 6/11/58	Hearings Underway		
Defense Reorganization	(HR 11958)	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 6/12/58	Hearings Underway		
Mutual Security Program	(S 3318) (HR 12181)	Reported 5/7/58	Passed 5/14/58	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/6/58	Conference
Space Agency	(HR 12575)	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/2/58	Reported 6/12/58	Passed 6/16/58	Conference
Military Pay Raises	(S 2014, 3081) (HR 11470)	Reported 3/20/58	Passed 3/25/58	Reported 4/25/58	Passed 4/29/58	PL 422 5/20/58
Corporate, Excise Taxes	(HR 12695)	Reported 5/30/58	Passed 6/5/58	Reported 6/12/58	Passed 6/20/58	To President 6/27/58
Postal Rate, Pay Increase	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58	Passed 2/28/58	PL 426 5/27/58
Atomic Secrets Sharing	(HR 12716)	Reported 6/5/58	Passed 6/19/58	Reported 6/5/58	Passed 6/23/58	Conference
Surplus Disposal	(S 3420) (HR 12954)	Reported 6/19/58		Reported 3/8/58	Passed 3/20/58	
Emergency Housing	(S 3418)	Committee Bypassed	Passed 3/19/58	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/12/58	PL 364 4/1/58
Debt Ceiling Increase	(HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Reported 2/20/58	Passed 2/24/58	PL 366 2/26/58
Classified Pay Raise	(S 734)	Reported 4/28/58	Passed 6/2/58	Reported 7/25/57	Passed 2/28/58	PL 462 6/20/58
Federal Scholarships	(S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Price Supports Freeze	(S.J. Res 162)	Reported 3/18/58	Passed 3/20/58	Reported 3/7/58	Passed 3/13/58	Vetoed 3/31/58
Welfare Fund Disclosure	(S 2888) (HR 10236)	Hearings Underway		Reported 4/21/58	Passed 4/28/58	
Labor Law Revision	(S 3974)	Hearings Underway		Reported 6/10/58	Passed 6/17/58	
Local Public Works	(S 3497)	Reported 6/6/58		Reported 3/31/58	Passed 4/16/58	
Unemployment Benefits	(HR 12065)	Reported 4/23/58	Passed 5/1/58	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 5/28/58	PL 441 6/4/58
Revised Rivers, Harbors	(S 3910) (HR 12955)	Reported 6/17/58	Passed 6/18/58	Reported 6/14/58	Passed 6/17/58	To President 6/25/58
Small Business Administration	(HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Reported 6/16/58		
Alaska Statehood	(S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Passed 5/28/58	Reported 8/30/57	Debate Underway	
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/30/57		
Highway Construction	(HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58	Passed 3/28/58	PL 381 4/16/58

Appropriations — The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 11085) March 28; the Interior appropriation (HR 10746) June 4; the Agriculture appropriation (HR 11767) June 13; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 10589) June 26 and the Commerce appropriation (HR 12540) June 26. The State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation (HR 12428) was sent to the President June 25. The House March 27 and the Senate June 9 passed the Independent Offices appropriation (HR 11574); the House March 27 and the Senate June 20 passed the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare appropriation (HR 11645). The House passed the Defense Department appropriation (HR 12738) June 5; the Public Works appropriation (HR 12858) June 19; the District of Columbia appropriation (HR 12948) June 18; and the Legislative appropriation (HR 13066) June 24.

CAMPAIGN RECEIPTS SO FAR TOP \$2 MILLION

Thirty-eight political organizations have filed reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives detailing receipts of \$2,026,631 and spending of \$1,769,308 in the early months of the 1958 campaign year. The reports, with a few exceptions, cover the period from Jan. 1 through May 31.

As in prior years, Republicans led the Democrats in both receipts and spending. A comparison of the proportion of total receipts and spending by various categories of political groups for all of 1954 -- the last non-Presidential election year -- and the first five months of 1958 shows:

	Proportion of Total			
	1958		1954	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
Republican Groups	57.8%	57.4%	54%	53%
Democratic Groups	22.8	26.2	22	22
Labor Groups	14.0	8.5	19	20
Miscellaneous Groups	5.4	7.9	5	5

Spending, Receipts 1958

The reports are inclusive from Jan. 1, 1958, to May 31, 1958, unless otherwise indicated in parentheses. Funds identified as amounts which were not direct 1958 political contributions, such as carry-over funds from 1957, non-political or educational funds and U.S. Treasury bill transactions, were not included in the totals. (For 1957 receipts and spending, see Weekly Report p. 183, 495)

Democratic Groups

Five Democratic groups reported first-five-months spending of \$462,607.19 or 26.2 percent of total spending. Receipts totaled \$462,803.05 or 22.8 percent of all receipts:

Democratic National Committee -- received \$425,721.29; spent \$421,592.77.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- received \$3,275.00; spent \$1,250.00.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- received \$19,948.66; spent \$16,890.30.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (to March 31) -- received \$13,850.00; spent \$18,379.51.

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- received \$8,10 (does not include 1957 carry-over of \$8,269.96); spent \$4,494.61.

Republican Groups

Twelve Republican groups reported spending \$1,015,628.79 in the first five months of 1958, which was 57.4 percent of the total spending. The reported receipts totaled \$1,171,246.35 or 57.8 percent of all receipts:

Republican National Committee -- received \$566,910.00; spent \$524,343.93.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- received \$265,301.20; spent \$248,037.69.

Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee -- received \$111,059.64; spent \$51,003.97.

National Citizens For Eisenhower-Nixon 1958 Committee, NYC (to June 9) -- received nothing (does not include \$289,970.75 from sale or redemption of U.S. Treasury bills); spent \$18,104.04 (does not include \$268,816.48 purchase of U.S. Treasury bills).

National Federation of Republican Women -- received \$20,692.44; spent \$11,125.17.

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa. (to June 3), -- received \$28,012.50 (does not include 1957 carry-over of \$13,206.17 or \$75,000.00 Treasury bill transaction); spent \$75,369.74.

Republican State Committee of Delaware -- received \$15,202.78; spent \$10,935.69.

Republican State Committee of Wyoming (to April 1) -- received \$140.00; spent \$87.05.

Salute to Eisenhower, New York State (to March 12) -- received \$106,918.00; spent \$21,361.77.

United Republican Finance Committee, NYC (to May 29) -- received \$51,440.00; spent \$49,772.67.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Calif. (to Feb. 28) -- received \$5,064.45; spent \$4,889.37.

Young Republican National Federation -- received \$505.34; spent \$597.70.

Labor Groups

Twelve labor organizations filed reports for the first five months of 1958. These groups reported spending \$151,075.40 or 8.5 percent of total spending. Reported receipts totaled \$282,848.15, which was 14.0 percent of all receipts:

Amalgamated Political Education Committee, NYC (to June 10) -- received \$16,458.73; spent \$2,602.27.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. -- received \$1,642.00; spent \$525.00.

Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, -- received \$124,789.65; spent \$66,897.81.

Kansas Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, (to June 3) -- received \$1,332.25; spent \$146.00.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League -- received \$14,844.45 (does not include \$25,611.08 educational fund); spent \$3,683.86 (does not include \$23,623.41 educational fund).

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Chapter 311, Los Angeles, Calif. -- received \$2,720.20; spent \$1,285.45.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League of Automotive Lodge 1186, Los Angeles, Calif. (to June 6) -- received \$218.00; spent \$2.50.

Railway Labor's Political League -- received \$20,445.89; spent \$4,050.00.

Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, NYC -- received \$2,160.18; spent \$862.50.

Trainmen's Political Education League, Cleveland, Ohio (to June 3) -- received \$4,565.80; spent \$1,200.00.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee, Indianapolis, Ind. (to June 9) -- received \$50,013.80; spent \$43,049.25.

United Steelworkers of America Voluntary Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- received \$43,657.20; spent \$26,770.76.

Miscellaneous Groups

Nine miscellaneous organizations reported first-five-months spending of \$139,997.59 or 7.9 percent of total spending. Receipts totaled \$109,733.78 or 5.4 percent of all receipts:

Americans For Democratic Action (to March 10) -- received \$23,972.92 (does not include \$5,950.00 non-political account); spent \$24,047.46 (does not include \$5,403.93 non-political account).

Christian Nationalist Crusade, Los Angeles, Calif. -- received \$38,651.84 (does not include 1957 carry-over of \$25,121.01); spent \$70,632.50.

Crescent Bay Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. -- received \$94.00; spent \$230.20.

For America -- received \$19,210.34; spent \$17,757.62.

Good Government National Committee, NYC -- received nothing; spent \$4.07.

National Association of Pro America, San Francisco, Calif. -- received \$2,752.44; spent \$2,527.60.

National Committee for an Effective Congress, NYC (to June 10) -- received \$21,057.99; spent \$21,080.23.

No Tax - No War Committee, Wilmington, Del. (to June 9) -- received \$5.60; spent \$3.00.

Pro America, California Chapter, Riverside, Calif. -- received \$3,988.65; spent \$3,714.91.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 20 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended fiscal 1959 appropriation bill (HR 11645) providing \$3,205,382,581 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. The total was \$237,427,000 more than the House voted and \$229,945,400 above Administration requests.

The largest increase in the Senate bill went to the National Institutes of Health, which received \$363,902,000 or \$123 million more than the President requested, and \$111 million more than the House approved. (Weekly Report p. 403)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 17, in reporting HR 11645 (S Rept 1719), said "the Administration persists in requesting appropriations that are not adequate to finance all of the worthwhile research waiting to be done by competent scientists." The report noted that in fiscal 1958 there was a backlog of almost \$11 million in approved grants for which there were no funds to provide support.

The Committee recommended sizeable fund increases for all NIH research programs, with the largest addition (\$23.7 million) going to the National Cancer Institute. The Committee requested that NIH "balance the heavy investment in the drug approach to cancer by a vigorous effort to stimulate research directed at a study of the virus origin" in cancer. It also directed NIH to develop "more extensive and effective international interchange of people and ideas" in the medical and biological sciences.

The Committee added \$90 million to the \$121,200,000 in hospital construction funds voted by the House and said there was a need for 1,211,141 additional hospital beds. The increase would make available to the states the full amount authorized by the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act. (Weekly Report p. 832) The Committee eliminated the House's 15 percent limit on administrative expenses for hospitals receiving grants.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11645 appropriated:

Labor Department	\$ 389,693,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department	2,797,594,581
Related agencies	18,095,000
TOTAL	\$3,205,382,581

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Increase by \$1 million funds for Social Security Administration's child welfare services; June 20. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 20 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- The increased hospital construction grants would provide jobs for many unemployed.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Although the appropriation increases were worthy "in most instances," he hoped "we have reached about the top limit" in HEW appropriations.

SPORTS REGULATION

The House June 24 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (a substitute version of HR 10378) exempting most activities of professional baseball, basketball, football and hockey from the antitrust laws.

The debate centered on whether to pass the version of HR 10378 reported May 13 (H Rept 1720) by the House Judiciary Committee (Weekly Report p. 606) or the substitute jointly sponsored by Reps. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), William E. Miller (R N.Y.), Oren Harris (D Ark.) and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the Judiciary Committee pressed for adoption of the Committee's bill, which would have put baseball and other professional team sports under the antitrust laws. The Committee version would exempt from antitrust laws only activities "reasonably necessary" to equalize playing strengths, divide up geographical areas and preserve public confidence in the honesty of sports. Celler said these exceptions would preserve the reserve clause, draft system and supervisory control by the Commissioner of Baseball. He said the substitute version would let owners of professional sports teams do almost anything they wished.

Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) offered a preferential motion to strike the enacting clause of HR 10378 so that the Committee "could write a more inclusive bill" after hearings on all professional sports. His motion was rejected by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- The Supreme Court May 29, 1922, put an umbrella over baseball by declaring (Federal Baseball Club v. National League -- 259 US 200) that the professional game was not commerce and therefore not subject to Federal antitrust laws. The Supreme Court Nov. 9, 1953, upheld the 1922 decision in a suit brought against the New York Yankees by George Toolson, farm team player who said the club had blacklisted him. The Court Jan. 31, 1955, ruled that the legitimate stage and boxing were businesses subject to the antitrust laws. The Court Feb. 25, 1957, ruled that football also was subject to antitrust laws. The decisions spawned scores of bills to treat professional sports uniformly -- either by putting them all outside or inside the antitrust laws. (1957 Weekly Report, p. 497)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10378:

Exempted from antitrust laws activities of baseball, basketball, football and hockey relating to: equalization of competitive playing strengths; employment of players and reserving them; agreements to play within specified geographical areas; broadcast and television rights; "the preservation of public confidence in the honesty in sports contests."

Stated that nothing in the bill would take away collective bargaining rights of players.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- Substitute the language of identical bills (HR 12990, 12991, 12992, 12993) for that of HR 10378; June 24. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Albert W. Cretella (R Conn.) -- Add to Walter substitute provisions protecting minors who sign sports

contracts and certain baseball players transferred against their wishes, and prohibiting major league teams from owning minor league teams or broadcasting in towns when minor league teams are playing; June 24: Voice.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Delete provision in Walter substitute exempting agreements on broadcasting rights from antitrust law; June 24. Standing, 11-93.

DEBATE -- June 24 -- Celler -- "My bill (the Committee version) does not interfere with the reasonable operation of baseball or any professional team sport." Under the substitute "the only things that they (club owners) cannot do which might involve a violation of the antitrust laws are a very few business aspects which concern admissions, pop, beer and peanuts."

Keating -- The substitute bill "is designed to achieve the dual objectives of uniform treatment and protection from unwarranted legal harassment in a clear and constructive way.... Constant intervention in the affairs of these sports by paternalistic do-gooders will lead to nothing but trouble for all concerned."

ATOMIC DATA EXCHANGE

The House June 19 and the Senate June 23 passed slightly different versions of a bill (HR 12716) amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit increased exchange of atomic weapons information and material with U.S. allies. The Senate, after agreeing to two restrictive amendments, sent the bill to conference.

BACKGROUND -- After talks with Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, following Soviet success in launching the first earth satellite, President Eisenhower Oct. 25, 1957, said he would seek changes in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit closer cooperation with Britain and other allies. Administration proposals were sent to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee Jan. 27. (Weekly Report p. 649) After considerable modification, and the insertion of a new provision allowing Congress to veto any exchange agreements, the Committee June 5 reported clean bills (S 3912 -- S Rept 1654; HR 12716 -- H Rept 1849). (Weekly Report p. 707)

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 19 passed HR 12716 by a 345-12 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart p. 842) In urging passage of the bill without amendment, Chairman Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee cited the testimony of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles that it was "indispensable both to our collective security policy and to our disarmament policy." Debate centered on two amendments -- both rejected -- offered by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 12716:

Authorized transfer to other nations of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons, utilization facilities for military applications and special nuclear material for development of military applications, but not for use in atomic weapons.

Authorized transfer of special nuclear material for use in atomic weapons, and of secret information concerning atomic weapons, to any nation that "has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons," when such transfer "is necessary to improve its atomic weapon design, development, or fabrication capability."

Expanded existing authority to exchange limited categories of classified information to cover "the

development of compatible delivery systems for atomic weapons" and "other military applications of atomic energy."

Restricted all transfers of material and information to nations making "substantial and material contributions to mutual defense" and required a Presidential finding that the transfer "will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security."

Provided that every proposed agreement for cooperation with another nation lie before Congress for 60 days (30 days only in 1958), during which period it might be disapproved by concurrent resolution.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) -- Define the phrase "substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons" by including the specific yardsticks set forth in the Committee report; June 19. Voice vote.

Thompson -- Add to provision for Congressional review of exchange agreements a requirement that the Joint Committee bring before the House and Senate any resolution of disapproval filed by any Member; June 19. Standing, 8-51.

DEBATE -- June 19 -- Durham -- HR 12716 does not "authorize the transfer of nuclear weapons...to any nation." Only Britain would qualify, under the bill, to receive special nuclear material for use in weapons.

Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- "If anyone tried to make an international agreement with France at this point, it could not be gotten past this Congress."

Thompson -- "This bill, by permitting more and more weapons to get into more and more hands, greatly multiplies the problems of reaching an inspectable disarmament agreement."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 23 passed HR 12716 by voice vote, after amending and substituting for it the text of S 3912. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), in charge of the bill, agreed to accept two amendments offered by Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). Anderson withdrew a third amendment which Pastore refused to accept. Two other members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee -- Sens. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Henry Dworshak (R Idaho) -- spoke against the bill.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Anderson -- Confine the transfer of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons, as well as of special nuclear material for use in weapons, to nations that have "made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons;" June 23. Voice vote.

Anderson -- Delete provision permitting transfer of classified information relating to "other military applications of atomic energy;" June 23. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 23 -- Anderson -- Without his first amendment (above), the bill would open "the door pretty far in an effort to assist the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh nation to achieve atomic weapons capability."

Pastore -- "We have placed in the bill about all the safeguards we can place in it against an administration which might be loose."

Dworshak -- "The pending bill presents an unworkable program which might be an irritant, rather than a help, to our allies.... We stand to exchange more atomic secrets than we would gain."

Russell -- Found it "tragic" that the Senate has "overwhelmingly committed" itself to the "thesis of sharing or giving...advanced by the Department of State."

ANALYSIS OF SENATE LABOR VOTES

Analysis of the voting on 10 key amendments to the labor reform bill (S 3974) passed by the Senate June 17 revealed splits in both parties. However, the Democratic leadership was able to prevent substantial amendment of the committee bill by keeping the cleavage in party ranks to a minimum while the Republicans were showing less cohesion. (Weekly Report p. 772)

On the 10 important amendments, all of which were rejected (Roll Calls 89, 91, 93-96, 102, 103, 105 and 106), 39 Democrats and 13 Republicans voted against amendment a majority of the time. Voting in favor of amendment a majority of the time were 34 Republicans and six Democrats. Three Democrats -- Frear, Stennis and Holland -- each supported amendment five times and opposed it five times. One Democrat, Gore, did not vote on any of the 10 amendments. (For voting see charts, Weekly Report p. 808-809, 812-814)

In the following breakdown by party, each Senator's votes follow his name. The first figure is the number of times he supported amendment; the second figure the number of times he opposed amendment.

• **DEMOCRATS** -- 30 Democratic Senators did not support any of the amendments. Of these, Bible, Chavez and O'Mahoney were 0-9, 0-8 and 0-7, respectively. The remaining 27 all were 0-10: Carroll, Church, Clark, Douglas, Ellender, Green, Hennings, Hill, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson (Texas), Johnston (S.C.), Kefauver, Kennedy, Kerr, Long, Magnuson, Mansfield, McNamara, Morse, Murray, Neuberger, Pastore, Proxmire, Sparkman, Symington and Yarborough.

Nine Democrats were against amendment the majority of the time but for it from one to four times: Anderson, Ervin, Hayden, Jordan and Monroney, 1-9; Fulbright, 1-8; Smathers, 2-6; Talmadge, 3-7; and McClellan, 4-6.

Three Democrats, two of them Southerners, split their votes 5-5: Frear, Holland and Stennis.

Six Democrats, five of them Southerners, supported amendment more often than they opposed it: Lausche and Eastland, 7-3; Russell, 8-2; Byrd and Robertson, 9-1; and Thurmond, 10-0.

(In comparison, in voting April 24-28 on S 2888, the labor welfare and pension plans disclosure bill, only Lausche, Byrd and Robertson among the Democrats voted against the party as often as once; and of these three men, only Lausche voted against the party more frequently than for it. Weekly Report p. 596)

• **REPUBLICANS** -- 13 Republican Senators opposed amendment more often than they supported it: Ives, Javits and Langer, 0-10; Aiken, Kuchel, Malone and Payne, 1-9; Beall, Case (N.J.), Cooper, Smith (Maine), Thyne and Young, 2-8. (Except for Kuchel, Thyne and Young, these were the 10 Republicans who voted solidly against amendment of S 2888 April 24-28.)

Ten Republican Senators did not oppose any of the amendments: Williams and Goldwater, 8-0; Bricker, Curtis, Hickenlooper, Jenner, Martin (Iowa), Martin (Pa.), Mundt and Schoeppel, 10-0.

The remaining 24 Republicans supported amendment most of the time but opposed it from one to four times: Allott, Bennett, Bridges, Butler, Case (S.D.), Capehart, Cotton, Hruska, Knowland and Watkins, 9-1; Barrett, Dirksen, Dworshak, Hoblitzell and Potter, 8-2; Carlson, Flanders and Wiley, 7-3; Smith (N.J.), 6-3; Revercomb, 5-3; Morton, 5-4; Purtell and Bush, 5-1; Saltonstall, 4-1.

STATE, JUSTICE FUNDS

The House and Senate June 25 agreed by voice votes to a conference report (H Rept 1980) on the fiscal 1959 appropriations bill (HR 12428) for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and the U.S. Information Agency. The bill, carrying a total of \$577,904,113, was sent to the President, who had recommended \$11,380,898 more than Congress approved.

BACKGROUND -- The House May 15 passed the bill carrying \$570,722,613. The Senate version, passed June 11, appropriated \$588,717,113. (Weekly Report p. 641, 766)

Conferees on the bill agreed to cut funds for International Educational Exchange Activities to \$22,800,000 instead of \$20,800,000 approved by the House and \$30,800,000 proposed by the Senate. Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) objected to this move and to another cutting representation allowances from the \$1 million approved by the Senate to \$750,000. He said his name appeared as a signer of the conference report through error, as he did not approve the compromise. "The attitude of some Members of the House toward the State Department is inexcusable," he said. He claimed it was "all nonsense" to limit funds for these activities when the House provided more military funds than were requested by the Administration.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, the funds in HR 12428:

STATE DEPARTMENT

Administration of foreign affairs	\$123,525,000
International organizations and conferences	45,117,453
International commissions	5,660,900
Educational exchange	22,800,000
Subtotal	\$197,103,353

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Legal activities and general administration	\$ 40,510,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	102,500,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	49,500,000
Federal Prison System	37,807,000
Subtotal	\$230,317,000

The Judiciary	\$ 40,823,260
United States Information Agency	103,250,000
President's special international program	6,410,500

TOTAL **\$577,904,113**

SENATE DEBATE -- June 25 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Expressed his "keen disappointment" that House Members did not appreciate "the serious disadvantages under which they place" U. S. representatives abroad when they cut representation allowances.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Senators such as Clark, Fulbright and himself must "give some leadership and tongue to the inarticulate feeling of many millions of people in the United States" who oppose cuts in State Department funds.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

The Senate June 23 passed by voice vote and sent to the White House a bill (HR 10969) extending for two years, through June 30, 1960, the remaining powers granted under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Since the measure was passed by the House June 16, an identical Senate bill (S 3323) was tabled. (Weekly Report p. 775)

FEDERAL RESERVE AUTHORITY

The Senate June 23 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (HR 12586) extending for two years, until June 30, 1960, the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase up to \$5 billion in securities from the Treasury. There was no debate on the bill, which was passed June 16 by the House. (Weekly Report p. 777)

EXCISE, CORPORATE TAXES

Following three days of debate and 10 roll-call votes on amendments, the Senate June 20 passed by voice vote an amended version of the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958 (HR 12695) extending corporate and certain excise tax rates for an additional year. The only amendments added by the Senate repealed the current 3 percent tax on freight transportation and 10 percent tax on passenger transportation. These amendments, agreed to by roll-call votes of 59-25 and 50-35, were in direct opposition to President Eisenhower's request that taxes should not be cut. (For voting see charts p. 844, 845 and Weekly Report p. 814)

The bill, which must be signed before July 1 to prevent cuts in corporate and certain excise tax rates from taking effect, was sent to a joint House-Senate conference committee to iron out differences on the transportation taxes. The conferees June 26 recommended repeal of the freight transportation tax, effective Aug. 1, but rejected repeal of the passenger tax.

Four of the conferees appointed by the Senate voted June 19 against the repeal amendments -- Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Edward Martin (R Pa.) and John J. Williams (R Del.) -- and were lined up against the fifth conferee, Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), who offered the amendments.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), one of the five House conferees, June 23 told the House that Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were "unanimous in supporting the repeal of the transportation tax." Representatives of both parties spoke out in favor of the Senate amendments.

BACKGROUND -- The bill passed by the House June 5, which extended the expiring corporate and excise rates, was considered under a rule that prohibited amendments from the floor. (Weekly Report p. 727)

Senate debate on the bill, reported June 12 (S Rept 1703) by the Senate Finance Committee, began June 18. (Weekly Report p. 775)

PROVISIONS -- As amended and passed by the Senate, HR 12695:

Continued until July 1, 1959, the 52 percent tax rate on corporations and mutual insurance companies.

Continued until the same date the excise rates set by the Revenue Act of 1951 on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars and auto accessories.

Repealed these transportation taxes: freight 3 percent; oil pipelines, 4½ percent; coal, 4 cents per short ton; passengers, 10 percent.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Repeal the current taxes on freight transportation, oil pipelines and coal; June 19. Roll-call vote, 59-25.

Smathers -- Repeal the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation; June 19. Roll call, 50-35.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Reduce taxes by \$6 billion annually by cutting personal income taxes \$50 per person, reducing or repealing certain excise taxes and reducing taxes on small business; June 18. Roll-call vote, 23-65. (See chart p. 814)

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Repeal the 10 percent excise tax on passenger cars retroactive to March 1 and the 8 percent excise tax on auto parts and accessories effective July 1 and reduce from 10 percent to 5 percent the excise tax on trucks and buses retroactive to March 1; June 19. Roll call, 32-59.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Suspend excise taxes on jewelry, appliances, cars, transportation, telephones and other items until Dec. 1, 1958; June 19. Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Refund to the manufacturer one-half of the excise tax on automobiles if paid by him directly to the ultimate purchaser; June 19. Roll call, 24-66.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Reduce the excise tax on automobiles to 5 percent retroactive to March 1; June 20. Roll call, 32-44.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Reverse existing normal and surtax rates so as to reduce the corporate tax rate on the first \$25,000 of taxable income by \$2,000; June 20. Roll call, 34-45.

Douglas -- Repeal certain excise taxes and reduce others for a revenue loss to the Treasury of \$2 billion; June 20. Roll call, 20-55.

Douglas -- Repeal the existing 10 percent excise tax on local telephone calls; June 20. Roll call, 32-43.

DEBATE -- June 19 -- Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- The transportation tax was the "most burdensome" on the statute books; it "enters repeatedly and cumulatively into the cost of every necessity of life...the penicillin...the baby's rompers and every ounce of food consumed.... The tax is particularly burdensome on small business and small industry" which do not own their own trucks.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "We would be making a serious mistake if we were to make an exception" and attach a railroad tax cut to HR 12695, an "emergency bill which must meet the deadline of June 30." It is "almost inevitable, unless all of us lose our minds, that the railroads will be given relief this year" in S 3778, passed by the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 764)

Smathers -- Although the amendments appeared with only his name on them, they actually were "sponsored by the 15 members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce" with one of those members supporting only the freight section.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- "The whole excise tax system is a mess. I should like to see it completely eliminated, except for taxes on gasoline, alcohol and tobacco."

June 20 -- Potter -- "A most discriminatory tax" has been imposed on the automobile industry, which merely wants "to be treated the same as any other industry." How can Congress remove the transportation tax and retain "the 10 percent tax on every little family who needs an automobile?"

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

The House June 24 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 13066) providing \$96,942,113 in fiscal 1959 appropriations for the House of Representatives and related agencies. The total was \$968,386 less than budget estimates and \$17,941,708 more than was appropriated in fiscal 1958. Most of the increase was due to a \$22.5 million appropriation for the third House Office Building, for which \$7.5 million was voted in 1957. The Senate will add its own expenditures to HR 13066.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported June 20 by the House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1940). No funds were requested for extension of the East Front of the Capitol; the Committee said \$17 million previously appropriated for the project was sufficient to cover all expenses. (Weekly Report p. 279)

RIVERS AND HARBORS

The House and Senate June 25 agreed, by voice votes, to a conference report (H Rept 1982) on a revised rivers and harbors bill (S 3910). The final version conformed in all major respects to the bill as passed by the Senate June 17. (Weekly Report p. 776) It authorized \$1,556,230,500 for Federal construction on more than 150 navigation, beach erosion and flood control projects.

VETERANS' CHARTER

The House June 25, by a 389-2 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 11077) to incorporate an organization called the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. It would be the 14th veterans' group chartered by Congress since the Civil War. (For voting see chart p. 842)

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee opposed the bill on grounds it amounted to Congress giving its blessing to the organization's lobby effort to obtain pensions for World War I veterans. He unsuccessfully offered two amendments. One would have broadened HR 11077 to grant Federal charters to the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Congressional Medal Honor Society of the U.S.A. and the Blinded Veterans Association. The amendment was declared beyond the scope of HR 11077 and therefore out of order.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11077 was reported (H Rept 1479) March 6 by the House Judiciary Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 11077 incorporated the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. The charter itself said membership in the organization would be open to veterans who served from April 6, 1917, through Nov. 11, 1918. The organization was organized in Cleveland in 1949 and claims a membership of 80,000 in 1,000 chapters in 47 states.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Teague -- Prohibit the Veterans of World War I from lobbying on legislation before Congress; June 25. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 25 -- Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- "I cannot understand why any Member of this House would begrudge them (World War I veterans) an opportunity to get a charter so they can meet and socialize with their buddies and enjoy their own declining years in fraternity together."

Teague -- "By its own admission, it (Veterans of World War I) is dedicated solely to lobbying through Congress a general pension bill.... Is it proper for Congress to charter an organization which has as its express purpose the lobbying of Congress?"

OMNIBUS FARM BILL

The House June 26, by a 171-214 roll-call vote, rejected a rule (H Res 609) providing for consideration of the omnibus farm bill (HR 12954 -- H Rept 1939) reported June 19 by the House Agriculture Committee. (Weekly Report p. 786) The vote, in effect, killed the bill, which had been denounced as an "economic monstrosity" by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Opponents said the measure "would impose a tax on bread and milk." Fifty-two Democrats, mainly from big cities, and 162 Republicans voted against considering the measure, while 150 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted to take it up. (For voting see chart p. 842)

ALASKA STATEHOOD

The Senate June 23 began debate on a House-passed bill (HR 7999) that would grant statehood to Alaska. Southern Senators, led by Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) spoke at length in opposition. A June 26 attempt to limit debate, beginning June 30, failed to get unanimous consent on an objection by Thurmond. Western Senators Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.) debated in favor of the bill. Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Russell B. Long (D La.) and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) also spoke for the bill.

Three points of order against the bill were filed by Eastland, two against the bill's section providing that the President may, by executive order, withdraw land and its inhabitants from the new state for national defense purposes. The provision violated, Eastland asserted, the Constitution's requirement for equality of states and its guarantee protecting the life, liberty and property of individuals.

Another point of order was directed against the bill's provision endorsing the Alaska constitution. Eastland said the constitution's provision providing for the election of one U.S. Senator for a regular term and one for a short term violated the U.S. Constitution.

If the bill were amended by the Senate, HR 7999 would go back to the House where an objection by one Representative could send the bill to the Rules Committee. The House originally used a special-privilege rule pertaining to statehood bills to bring HR 7999 directly to the House floor because of the failure by the Rules Committee to act on the bill. (Weekly Report p. 642)

BACKGROUND -- HR 7999 was passed by the House May 28. A similar Senate bill (S 49) was reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Aug. 29, 1957 (S Rept 1163). (Weekly Report p. 696, 807)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate June 23 passed with amendments a bill (HR 8054) providing for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in Alaskan lands beneath inland navigable waters. The House June 25 agreed to the Senate amendments, clearing the bill for the President. The action prevented the necessity for an oil and gas amendment to the statehood bill.

Special Report

ANALYSIS OF 11 SENATE TAX-CUT VOTES IN 1958

Only three of 28 Senators seeking reelection this year -- John J. Williams (R Del.), John Stennis (D Miss.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- voted against the Smathers amendment to the corporate-excise tax extension bill, repealing the 3 percent excise tax on the transportation of freight, accepted June 19 by a 59-25 vote. And these three, together with B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), were the only ones among the 28 to vote against a second Smathers amendment repealing the 10 percent excise tax on the transportation of persons, accepted June 19 by a 50-35 vote. (Weekly Report p. 819)

These two tax cuts were the only ones approved by the Senate among 11 proposals for reduction put to roll-call votes this year. Two of the votes came on amendments, March 13-14, to a bill concerning taxation of life insurance companies (Weekly Report p. 370). The remaining nine came on the corporate-excise tax extension bill, passed June 20 (Weekly Report p. 814, 000). The roll calls (on which the votes or stands of Senators whose terms expire in 1958 are shown in the adjoining column) are as follows:

1. Douglas amendment to cut income and excise taxes by \$5.2 billion. Rejected 14-71 (D 12-29; R 2-42), March 13.

2. Yarborough amendment to increase personal exemption from \$600 to \$800 for remainder of 1958. Rejected 19-64 (D 18-21; R 1-43), March 14.

3. Douglas amendment to cut income and excise taxes by \$6 billion. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41), June 18.

4. McNamara amendment to repeal 10 percent excise on passenger cars and 8 percent excise on auto parts, and reduce 10 percent excise on trucks and buses to 5 percent. Rejected 32-59 (D 21-25; R 11-34), June 19.

5. Kefauver amendment to provide auto purchasers with a 50 percent refund on the 10 percent excise tax. Rejected 24-66 (D 20-25; R 4-41), June 19.

6. Smathers amendment to repeal the 3 percent excise on freight. Accepted 59-25 (D 33-10; R 26-15), June 19.

7. Smathers amendment to repeal the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation. Accepted 50-35 (D 27-17; R 23-18), June 19.

8. Potter amendment to reduce 10 percent excise on passenger cars and 8 percent excise on parts to 5 percent each. Rejected 32-44 (D 19-22; R 13-22), June 20.

9. Fulbright amendment to reverse, in fiscal 1959, corporate income normal and surtax rates of 30 and 22 percent. Rejected 34-45 (D 22-19; R 12-26), June 20.

10. Douglas amendment to repeal or reduce various excise taxes amounting to \$1.3 billion. Rejected 20-55 (D 18-19; R 2-36), June 20.

11. Douglas amendment to repeal 10 percent tax on local phone service. Rejected 32-43 (D 19-18; R 13-25), June 20.

Of the 34 Senators whose terms expire this year, six -- all Republicans -- are retiring. Four of these opposed all 11 tax-cutting amendments: Knowland (Calif.), Smith (N.J.), Martin (Pa.), and Flanders (Vt.). Sens. Williams, Stennis, and Byrd also opposed all amendments.

Tax Votes of 34 Senators "Up" in 1958

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Democrats											
Holland (Fla.)	N	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Kennedy (Mass.)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (Miss.)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Symington (Mo.)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Mansfield (Mont.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan (N.C.) (a)			N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Chavez (N.M.)	✓	✓	N	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
Pastore (R.I.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gore (Tenn.)	N	Y	X	✓	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	?	?
Yarborough (Texas)	N	Y	Y	X	-	‡	‡	?	?	?	?
Byrd (Va.)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Jackson (Wash.)	N	Y	?	?	?	‡	‡	✓	✓	✓	✓
Proxmire (Wis.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Republicans											
Goldwater (Ariz.)	N	-	✓	‡	‡	✓	✓	‡	✓	✓	✓
Knowland (Calif.)*	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	X
Purtell (Conn.)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?
Williams (Del.)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Jenner (Ind.)*	N	N	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
Payne (Maine)	N	N	N	N	N	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Beall (Md.)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Potter (Mich.)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Thye (Minn.)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Hruska (Neb.)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Malone (Nev.)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (N.J.)*	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ives (N.Y.)*	N	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N	N
Langer (N.D.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bricker (Ohio)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	X	X	X
Martin (Pa.)*	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	-	-	-	-
Watkins (Utah)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Flanders (Vt.)*	-	N	N	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N
Hoblitzell (W.Va.)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Revercomb (W.Va.)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Barrett (Wyo.)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

(a) Sworn in May 5, 1958

* Has announced intention to retire.

Three Democrats -- Mansfield (Mont.), Pastore (R.I.), and Proxmire (Wis.) -- and one Republican -- Langer (N.D.) -- supported all 11 amendments. Sens. Goldwater (R Ariz.), Kennedy (D Mass.), and Symington (D Mo.), after opposing both amendments in March, supported all nine in June.

Of the 15 Republican Senators seeking reelection, Sen. Charles E. Potter (Mich.) is reported to be facing the most trouble. Potter voted for eight of the 11 tax reduction amendments, and was the only Republican other than Langer who voted for the Douglas \$5.2 billion cut in March.

CONGRESS MOVES TO HELP EDUCATIONAL TV

Congress is moving toward giving educational television the biggest boost of its life in the form of Federal cash to help state agencies and private, non-profit groups build educational television stations.

The Senate already has authorized the aid. The next few weeks will determine whether the House will follow suit. Here is an explanation of the television legislation and its prospects for passage in 1958.

Magnuson Bill

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 17, 1957, introduced a bill (S 2119) to give all the states and the District of Columbia up to \$1 million each to build educational television stations. He said April 24, at the outset of hearings on S 2119, that "unless the Federal Government takes the initiative and offers some impetus and contributes to the cost (of building television stations), surely a great educational potential will be lost."

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), ranking Republican on the Commerce Committee, agreed. "If we pass up this opportunity of utilizing a new medium in the field of education," Bricker said April 24, "we will have done irreparable harm not only to the youth of our country but to the country generally."

Educators at the hearing hailed the television screen as the greatest boon to education since the printing press. They said, however, that far more educational television stations would be on the air if there were more money available. They said several state legislatures, under pressure from businessmen eager to get television stations away from educators, refused to appropriate funds needed to build educational television stations.

Organizations which expressed support for S 2119 included the AFL-CIO and a federation of educational groups called the Joint Council on Educational Television. The Council is based in Washington and financed by the Ford Foundation. Members are: American Assn. of School Administrators, American Council on Education, American Assn. of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, Council of Chief State School Officers, Educational Television and Radio Center, National Assn. of Educational Broadcasters, National Assn. of State Universities, National Citizens Committee for Educational Television, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Education Assn.

The television networks -- American Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting Co. and National Broadcasting Co. -- did not take a stand on S 2119. The only opposition to the bill came from the Eisenhower Administration. John A. Perkins, Acting Secretary of Health Education and Welfare, Sept. 16, 1957, said: "We have no information indicating that a Federal program, such as this bill would provide, is necessary to assure continuing development of educational television...." The Department repeated that position May 14 after reviewing the hearings on S 2119.

With bipartisan support on the Commerce Committee itself and almost unanimous support from the witnesses

who testified, S 2119 was reported (S Rept 1638) to the Senate May 27. It was passed by the Senate May 29, by voice vote, without protest. (Weekly Report p. 766)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, S 2119:

- Authorized all 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii to apply for Federal money to buy television equipment (not ground or buildings) to broadcast educational programs either over the air or through closed circuits. The applicant could be a state agency, state controlled college or university or non-profit group "organized primarily to engage in or encourage educational television broadcasting."

- Limited the Federal grant to each state, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii to \$1 million. But applicants within one state could receive more than one grant.

- Delegated the U. S. Commissioner of Education to administer the program but specified he shall not have "any control over television broadcasting."

- Required the party receiving the Federal aid to operate and maintain the television station.

House Outlook

Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.), 13th ranking Democrat on the House Education and Labor Committee, April 24 introduced a bill (HR 12177) similar to S 2119. However, his bill and the Senate-passed bill are before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Its chairman -- Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- is investigating regulatory agencies and has expressed no interest in rushing through educational television legislation.

"Unless educators organize behind the bill," Udall told CQ June 17, "it has less than a 50-50 chance of getting through the House this year." He said national education organizations have not come forward with offers to help push the television bill through the House. Udall said obstacles to House passage of the television bill were the quiet but effective opposition of the networks and crowded agenda of the Commerce Committee.

Frieda Hennock, former member of the Federal Communications Commission, who fought for educational TV channels, claims the networks are doing everything they can to stifle educational television. "The networks have a monopoly over what people see, are making lots of money and want to keep things that way," Mrs. Hennock told Congressional Quarterly. "They know that once the general public sees these educational programs, it will stop watching today's tired comedians, westerns and give-away shows." However, several educators at the Senate hearings on S 2119 said the commercial networks have helped educational TV.

Television Research Aid

The House Education and Labor and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committees currently are working on omnibus education bills (HR 12630, S 3187) which include Federal money for educational television research and experimentation. HR 12630 would provide a total of \$8 million for that purpose and S 3187 \$55 million.

WHERE EDUCATIONAL TV CHANNELS ARE LOCATED

The Federal Communications Commission, starting in 1952, reserved 256 channels for educational television. Eighty-six are very high frequency (VHF) and 170 are ultra high frequency (UHF). VHF stations are preferable since most TV sets in use today are not equipped to pick up UHF broadcasts. Channels 2 through 13 are VHF while channels 14 and above are UHF. There are 32 educational TV stations now on the air. All but one of the 32 -- station WKAR-TV in East Lansing, Mich. -- are broadcasting over reserved channels. This chart shows all the channels reserved for educational TV. Asterisks mark stations now on the air. Channel numbers appear in parentheses.

ALABAMA		ILLINOIS (Cont.)		MISSISSIPPI (Cont.)		OHIO		UTAH	
*Andalusia	(2)	Rockford	(45)	Meridian	(36)	Akron	(55)	Logan	(46)
Auburn	(56)	Rock Island (see		State College	(2)	*Cincinnati	(48)	Ogden	(18)
*Birmingham	(10)	Davenport, Iowa)		University	(20)	Cleveland	(25)	Provo	(28)
Mobile	(42)	Springfield	(66)			*Columbus	(34)	*Salt Lake City	(7)
Montgomery	(26)			MISSOURI		Dayton	(16)		
*Murfreesboro	(7)	INDIANA		Kansas City	(19)	Oxford	(14)	VERMONT	
University	(74)	Bloomington	(30)	St. Joseph	(36)	Steubenville (see		Burlington	(16)
		Evansville	(9)	*St. Louis	(9)	Wheeling, W. Va.)			
ARIZONA		Fort Wayne	(27)	Springfield	(26)	Toledo	(30)	VIRGINIA	
Phoenix	(8)	Gary	(66)			Bowling Green	(70)	Blackburg	(60)
Tucson	(6)	Indianapolis	(20)	MONTANA				Charlottesville	(45)
		Lafayette	(47)	Billings	(11)	OKLAHOMA		Norfolk-Portsmouth-	
ARKANSAS		Muncie	(71)	Bozeman	(9)	Enid	(27)	Newport News	(21)
Fayetteville	(13)	South Bend-Elkhart	(52)	Butte	(7)	Lawton	(28)	Richmond	(23)
Fort Smith	(16)	Terre Haute	(57)	Great Falls	(23)	Muskogee	(45)	Roanoke	(33)
Little Rock	(2)			Miles City	(6)	Norman	(37)		
		IOWA		Missoula	(11)	*Oklahoma City	(13)	WASHINGTON	
CALIFORNIA		Cedar Rapids	(26)			Stillwater	(69)		
Fresno	(18)	Davenport-Rock Island &		NEBRASKA		Tulsa	(11)	Ellensburg	(65)
Los Angeles	(28)	Moline, Illinois	(30)	*Lincoln	(12)			Kennewick-Richland-	
Sacramento	(6)	Des Moines	(11)	Omaha	(16)	OREGON		Pasco	(41)
San Bernardino	(24)	Iowa City	(12)			*Corvallis	(7)	Omak-Okanogan	(35)
San Diego	(15)	Sioux City	(30)	NEVADA		Portland	(10)	Pullman	(10)
*San Francisco-Oakland	(9)	Waterloo	(22)	Las Vegas	(10)	Salem	(18)	*Seattle	(9)
San Jose	(54)			Reno	(21)			Spokane	(7)
Stockton	(42)	KANSAS				PENNSYLVANIA		Tacoma	(56)
		Lawrence	(11)	NEW HAMPSHIRE		Erie	(41)	Walla Walla	(22)
COLORADO		Manhattan	(8)	Durham	(11)	*Philadelphia	(35)	Wenatchee	(45)
Boulder	(12)	Topeka	(48)	Hanover	(27)	*Pittsburgh	(13)	Yakima	(47)
Colorado Springs	(17)	Wichita	(22)			State College	(48)		
*Denver	(6)	KENTUCKY		NEW JERSEY				WEST VIRGINIA	
Pueblo	(8)	Louisville	(15)	Andover	(69)	RHODE ISLAND		Charleston	(43)
				Camden	(80)	Providence	(36)	Huntington	(53)
CONNECTICUT		LOUISIANA		Freehold	(74)			Morgantown	(24)
Bridgeport	(71)	Baton Rouge	(34)	Hammonton	(70)	SOUTH CAROLINA		Wheeling-Steubenville,	
Hartford	(24)	Lake Charles	(14)	Montclair	(77)	Charleston	(13)	Ohio	(57)
Norwich	(63)	*New Orleans	(8)	New Brunswick	(19)	Clemson	(68)		
		*Monroe	(13)			Columbia	(19)		
DELAWARE				NEW MEXICO		Greenville	(29)	WISCONSIN	
Wilmington	(59)	MAINE		*Albuquerque	(5)			Adams	(58)
		Bangor	(16)	Gallup	(8)	SOUTH DAKOTA		Chilton	(24)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Orono	(12)	Raton	(52)	Brookings	(8)	Eau Claire	(19)
Washington	(26)	Portland	(47)	Roswell	(3)	Pierre	(22)	La Crosse	(32)
				Santa Fe	(9)	Sioux Falls	(44)	Madison	(21)
FLORIDA				Silver City	(10)	Vermillion	(2)	Marinette	(38)
Gainesville	(5)	MARYLAND						*Milwaukee	(10)
Jacksonville	(7)	Baltimore	(24)	NEW YORK		TENNESSEE		Park Falls	(18)
*Miami	(2)			Albany-Schenectady-Troy	(17)	Chattanooga	(55)	Richland Center	(66)
Orlando	(24)	MASSACHUSETTS		Binghamton	(46)	Cookeville	(69)	Shell Lake	(30)
Panama City	(30)	North Adams	(80)	Buffalo-Niagara Falls	(23)	Crossville	(77)		
Pensacola	(21)	*Boston	(2)	Ithaca	(14)	Knoxville	(20)	Superior (see	
Tallahassee	(11)	Amherst	(82)	Malone	(66)	Lexington	(11)	Duluth, Minn.)	
Tampa-St. Petersburg	(3)			New York	(25)	*Memphis	(10)	Wausau	(46)
West Palm Beach	(15)	MICHIGAN		Poughkeepsie	(83)	Nashville	(2)		
		Alpena	(11)	Rochester	(21)	Sneedville	(2)	WYOMING	
GEORGIA		Ann Arbor	(26)	Syracuse	(43)			Laramie	(8)
Athens	(8)	Bay City	(73)	Utica-Rome	(25)	TEXAS			
*Atlanta	(30)	*Detroit	(56)			Amarillo	(2)	ALASKA	
Columbus	(34)	Escanaba	(49)	NORTH CAROLINA		Austin	(70)		
Macon	(41)	Flinn	(22)	Asheville	(56)	Beaumont-Port Arthur	(37)	Anchorage	(7)
Savannah	(9)	Grand Rapids	(17)	*Chapel Hill	(4)	College Station	(48)	Fairbanks	(9)
		Houghton	(25)	Charlotte	(42)	Corpus Christi	(16)	Juneau	(3)
IDAHO		Kalamazoo	(74)	Durham	(40)	Dallas	(13)	Ketchikan	(9)
Boise	(4)	Marquette	(35)	Greensboro	(51)	Denton	(2)		
Moscow	(15)	Sault Ste. Marie	(34)	Raleigh	(22)	El Paso	(7)		
		Traverse City	(26)	Wilmington	(35)	Fort Worth	(26)	HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	
				Winston-Salem	(32)	Galveston	(47)		
ILLINOIS		MINNESOTA		NORTH DAKOTA		*Houston	(8)	Lihue	(8)
Carbondale	(8)	Duluth-Superior, Wis.	(8)	Bismarck	(24)	Laredo	(15)	Honolulu, Oahu	(7)
*Champaign-Urbana	(12)	*Minneapolis-St. Paul	(2)	Dickinson	(17)	Lubbock	(20)	Wailuku, Maui	(10)
*Chicago	(11)			Fargo	(34)	San Angelo	(23)	Hilo, Hawaii	(4)
DeKalb	(67)	MISSISSIPPI		Grand Forks	(2)	San Antonio	(9)		
Moline (see Davenport,		Biloxi	(44)	Minot	(6)	Texarkana	(18)		
Iowa)		Jackson	(19)	Williston	(34)	Waco	(28)	PUERTO RICO	
Pearia	(37)					Wichita Falls	(16)	*San Juan	(6)

(SOURCE: JOINT COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION)

LABOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY CHALLENGED

A new case testing legal limits on compulsory membership support of labor union political and lobbying activity is moving upward through the courts toward a possible final decision by the Supreme Court.

The first round -- in the Superior Court of Charlotte, N.C. -- was lost by the unions. They have filed notice of intention to appeal to the North Carolina Supreme Court. From there, the case could go directly to the U.S. Supreme Court.

This Fact Sheet outlines the background and implications of this case, known as Allen et al v Southern Railway System.

Background

The Allen case opens a second major line of legal attack on union political activity.

The first line of attack has been notably unsuccessful. It is based on the broad Congressional declaration in the Corrupt Practices Act (18 USC 610), making it illegal for a corporation or labor union to "make a contribution or expenditure in connection with" any Federal election. There have been no successful prosecutions of labor unions or corporations under this criminal statute. In fact, three major decisions have given legal sanction to a broad range of union political activities. (See box)

The new line of attack stems from the action of Congress in 1950-51, amending the Railway Labor Act to permit union shop contracts in that industry. (1950 Almanac p. 281) Under the union shop, any worker hired must join the union within a specific time, usually 60 days. This law permits union shop contracts with railroads even in states with right-to-work laws forbidding such contracts generally (45 USC 152). The Taft-Hartley Act, by contrast, permits union shop contracts unless state law bans them (29 USC 158 (3)).

The key Supreme Court test of the Railway Labor Act amendment is the so-called Hanson Case (351 US 231), decided in 1956. In that case, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of a railroad union shop contract in Nebraska, whose constitution forbids such contracts generally. In explaining its decision, the Court noted:

"The only conditions to union membership authorized by...the Railway Labor Act are the payment of 'periodic dues, initiation fees and assessments'.... The financial support required relates, therefore, to the work of the union in the realm of collective bargaining.... If 'assessments' are in fact imposed for purposes not germane to collective bargaining, a different problem would be presented.... If other conditions are in fact imposed, or if the exaction of dues, initiation fees or assessments is used as a cover for forcing ideological conformity or other action in contravention of the First Amendment, this judgment will not prejudice the decision in that case...."

Some attorneys have interpreted that language to mean that the Supreme Court considers union shop contracts enforceable only as far as the union acts as the bargaining agent for all employees. Conversely,

Three Key Cases

Here are the three key cases where the Government has tried unsuccessfully to limit union political activities under provisions of Section 610 of the Criminal Code:

- **The CIO Case** -- In 1948, the Supreme Court held it was legal for a union newspaper to advocate the election of a Democratic candidate to the House of Representatives. The majority held the statute should not be "construed to prohibit the publication by corporations and unions...of periodicals advising their members, stockholders or customers of danger or advantage to their interests from the adoption of measures, or the election to office of men espousing such measures." A four-member minority of the Supreme Court went further and said the whole Section 610 ban on union or corporation political expenditures was unconstitutional. (335 US 106)

- **The Painters Local Case** -- In 1949, the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a district court conviction of a union that had paid for a newspaper advertisement and radio broadcast opposing Republican candidates for Congress and the Presidency. The court held it was "impossible, on principle, to differentiate" union political advertising in general newspapers or radio broadcasts from a political editorial in a union newspaper, such as was involved in the CIO case. The circuit court decision was not appealed. (172 Fed. Reports, 2nd Series, 854)

- **The United Auto Workers Case** -- In 1957, a Detroit Federal district court jury acquitted the UAW of charges it "used union dues to sponsor commercial television broadcasts designed to influence the electorate to select certain candidates for Congress." (1957 Weekly Report p. 1267) The indictment in the case had first been dismissed by the district court judge, but the Supreme Court reinstated it and ordered trial on the facts. As in the CIO case, a minority on the Supreme Court argued Section 610 was unconstitutional if applied to such broadcasts. (352 US 567)

they say, a showing that dues were used for "purposes not germane to collective bargaining" might lead the Supreme Court to rule the union shop contract unenforceable.

It was the purpose of the plaintiffs in the Allen case to knock out the union shop contract by showing that the unions assess members for political and lobbying activities and that these activities are not part of their collective bargaining function.

Findings and Verdict

The Allen case was brought in 1953 in the Mecklenburg County, N.C., Superior Court by some 20 employees of the Southern Railway. They complained that the union shop agreement signed by the Southern and 17 railroad brotherhoods was "unconscionable and wrongful," and were granted a temporary injunction protecting them against discharge while the issues in the case were before the court.

In April, the amended complaint finally came up for argument before the court. A jury including two union members heard a full week of evidence and on April 25 submitted the following findings of fact to questions propounded by the judge:

1. "Do the defendant unions use dues and fees which they collect from railroad employees in support of or opposition to legislation which is not reasonably necessary or related to collective bargaining? Yes."
2. "Do the defendant unions use dues and fees which they collect from railroad employees to influence votes in election to public office? Yes."
3. "If so, is the same necessary or reasonably related to collective bargaining? No."
4. "Do the defendant unions use dues and fees which they collect from railroad employees to make contributions to the campaigns of candidates for election to public office? Yes."
5. "If so, is the same necessary or reasonably related to collective bargaining? No."

On the basis of these findings of fact, Judge J. Will Pless Jr. issued a final order barring the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen from collecting union dues from the plaintiffs until they prove what part of their funds are used for collective bargaining. The two unions and the Southern Railway were also ordered not to punish the plaintiffs for failing to join the union or pay dues. The union so far has rejected the opportunity to allocate a certain portion of its budget to collective bargaining activities, and instead, has filed notice of intention to appeal the entire order to the State Supreme Court. The appeal is expected to be heard this fall.

Evidence

The evidence presented to the North Carolina jury was of almost as great interest as its verdict.

On the first question, relating to lobbying, union representatives conceded dues money was used to influence legislative action.

Official figures for 1957 show various railroad labor groups reported spending more than \$151,000 to influence Congress. (Weekly Report p. 153)

But the union spokesmen disputed the jury's finding that this lobbying was "not reasonably necessary or related to collective bargaining." They contended, instead, that in an industry where Federal regulations control many of the working conditions, it is a necessary function for the union to seek to influence those regulations.

Most of the controversy, however, concerned the fourth question, where the jury found that dues and fees collected from railroad employees financed contributions from the unions to political candidates.

While the North Carolina trial was a civil suit, a similar finding by a criminal court jury conceivably could convict the unions of violating Section 610.

The plaintiffs showed that the Railway Labor Executives Assn., an organization composed of the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, was financed by assessments on the treasuries of the affiliated brotherhoods. Its funds, in other words, came from members' dues. This was conceded by union spokesmen.

The Railway Labor Executives Assn., in turn, contributed funds to Railway Labor's Political League (RLPL), a separate organization housed in the same Washington building and sharing some of the same officers. RLPL, in turn, spent \$104,469 during the 1956 campaign year, much of it for direct contributions to candidates.

Similarly with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE). The railway brotherhoods paid assessments from their treasuries to the AFL-CIO, which in turn contributed to the budget of COPE. COPE, in turn, spent \$670,984 between Feb. 1 and Dec. 31, 1956, some of it for direct contributions to candidates.

The workers contended that, by this indirect route, money taken from them in dues went into the campaign funds of political candidates.

Union officials denied this. They said a strict separation was maintained between the dues money and the dollars contributed voluntarily by union members to RLPL and COPE. Only the voluntary dollars, they said, are used to make contributions to political candidates.

Efforts by the workers to obtain COPE and RLPL records from the union officials in the case were unsuccessful, and no attempt was made to subpoena them directly.

Thus, the jury was left without direct evidence on which to determine the crucial question of whether dues money was, in fact, used for political contributions. Its verdict apparently meant it found the workers' description of the financial trail more convincing than that offered by the union officials.

Significance of Decision

The full effect of the Allen case decision cannot be determined until the jury findings and judge's order have been reviewed by the higher courts. If the findings and order are sustained, the implications for the unions would be most serious. Whether the edict would apply to all unions with union shop agreements, or simply to those negotiated under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act is a matter of legal dispute. In any case, the discussion of these issues in the courts may strengthen legislative interest in the subject.

In fact, a proposal closely related to the issues of the Allen case was debated by the Senate June 16. Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) proposed an amendment to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. It would permit a member of a union with a union shop contract to petition the Secretary of Labor, requesting that his dues be used "exclusively for collective bargaining purposes or purposes related thereto." The Secretary then would be required to investigate the union's use of dues and file a civil suit to recover for the member any of his money used for other purposes than collective bargaining. The amendment was rejected, 30-51. (Roll Call 103, Weekly Report p. 813)

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), arguing in support of the amendment, said, "When Congress authorized compulsory unionism it never intended to authorize compulsory membership in a political party or compulsory contributions to it."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), in opposition, said the amendment would "take away from the unions the majority vote principle" and enable "some sorehead in a union" to sue to recover his share of the union's contribution "to a heart fund drive, or to a cancer drive, or for camps in the summer."

The Senate also debated the key question of evidence in the Allen case -- whether dues money is used for direct political contributions. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), a frequent critic of union political activity, said, "I am now convinced that the money is not given to candidates unless the money comes from a voluntary fund, and the voluntary funds do exist." But Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) was not convinced.

"If these funds are mingled by the labor organizations," he said, "so that moneys which come partly from voluntary contributions and partly from dues are put together in the treasury of the labor organization and then a contribution is made to the candidate for expenditure under his direction... either that is a violation of the law or it is a loophole in the law which ought to be corrected."

Another amendment, by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), to bar indirect political contributions by unions and corporations was rejected June 17 by standing vote, when opponents said its provisions had not been carefully considered. (Weekly Report p. 772)

OKLAHOMA PRIMARY

An 11-man race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and a hard fight for the 6th District Democratic Congressional nomination highlight the July 1 Oklahoma primary. If no candidate for an office receives a majority of the votes, the two high men go into a runoff on July 22.

Governor -- Leading figures in the Democratic primary:

W.P. Bill Atkinson, the wealthy builder of Midwest City, an Oklahoma City suburb, is making his well-financed debut in state politics. He is a backer of Gov. Raymond Gary (D), who cannot succeed himself, and is rumored to have Gary's support in this campaign. On the liquor issue, Atkinson is personally a "dry," but says he would not block a referendum on the issue of repeal of the state prohibition law.

George Miskovsky, a state senator and political leader in Oklahoma City, is pegging his campaign on advocacy of repeal of prohibition.

B.E. (Bill) Harkey of Oklahoma City is speaker of the state house of representatives. Like Atkinson, he is agreeable to a referendum on repeal.

Jim A. Rinehart of El Reno is a former state senator, who has considerable labor backing in this race.

J. Howard Edmondson is the Tulsa County prosecuting attorney and the brother of 2nd District Rep. Ed Edmondson (D). He is making his first statewide race, with his brother's help.

William O. Coe is an Oklahoma City lawyer, who went into the gubernatorial runoff in both 1950 and 1954 and lost both years. His platform calls for repeal of the state income tax, higher teacher salaries, free hot lunches for school pupils and larger old age pensions. His 1956 pro-Eisenhower stand may hurt him.

Bill Doenges of Bartlesville is a prominent Methodist lay leader and a strong opponent of repeal. He was an influential figure in the administration of Gov. Johnston Murray (D 1951-55) and ran unsuccessfully in the 1954 gubernatorial primary.

Statewide polls put Atkinson ahead of the field, with a close race for the other runoff spot among Miskovsky, Doenges, Edmondson and Coe. Other candidates are given only an outside chance of making the runoff. Four men, including former three-term Democratic Rep. Phil Ferguson (D 1935-41), are seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination. But the Democrat will be strongly favored in November.

House -- Incumbent Democrats face contests in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Districts, but the only serious race is in the 6th, where Rep. Toby Morris (D) faces an uphill battle against ex-Rep. Victor Wickersham (D 1941-47, 1949-57) and three others. The two men first clashed in 1952, with Wickersham winning the primary. In 1956 Morris came back and beat Wickersham by 4,800 votes in the runoff. Now Wickersham threatens to turn the tables on Morris.

The key issue is the Army's announced desire to add 280,000 acres to Fort Sill, for a missile artillery range. The expansion -- not yet put in the form of a

final decision -- has aroused strong opposition from the farm and small residents whose land would be taken. On the other hand, it is generally favored by residents of Lawton, the biggest town in the district, who fear the fort will be closed unless it can expand.

Morris took the stand that if national security required expansion of Fort Sill, the Army should go ahead. Wickersham took the side of the aggrieved land owners. The candidacy of Wilson Smithen of Chickasha is also expected to take votes from Morris.

The list of candidates:

	Democrats	Republicans
Governor	B. V. Samples George Miskovsky B.E. (Bill) Harkey Jim A. Rinehart J. Howard Edmondson Bill Doenges Joe H. Barber William O. Coe Andrew C. Wilcoxon A.B. McDonald W.P. Bill Atkinson	Clarence E. Barnes Carmon C. Harris Rexford B. Cragg Phil Ferguson
Districts		
1	William R. Peterson Lige Stewart Herbert Wm. Wright Jr.	*Page Belcher
2	*Ed Edmondson	Milo Ritter
3	*Carl Albert M.L. Misenheimer	Chapin Wallace
4	*Tom Steed John R. Taylor	Rolla C. Calkin
5	*John Jarman Champ Clarke John R. Keahey	Hobart H. Hobbs E. Causten Currey
6	*Toby Morris Victor Wickersham Lawrence L. Poor Wilson Smithen Mike Grey	Fred L. Coogan V.D. Firestone

*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 182)

PRIMARY RESULTS

NORTH DAKOTA -- Sen. William Langer (R) won renomination to a fourth term over the endorsed Republican candidate, Lt. Gov. Clyde Duffy (R), in the highlight race of the June 24 North Dakota primary. (Weekly Report p. 794) Full details will be carried in the Weekly Report of July 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Lt. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings June 24 won the Democratic gubernatorial runoff primary, tantamount to election, from Donald S. Russell. Nearly complete returns gave Hollings 190,416 to 145,088 for Russell, a protégé of ex-Gov. James F. Byrnes. (Weekly Report p. 710, 742)

PUBLIC HOUSING CONTROVERSY

Statements by the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards and the National Housing Conference indicate that the fight over the Housing Act of 1958 (S 4035 -- S Rept 1732) will center on its public housing provisions.

S 4035 carries three major policy changes in public housing. It declares it to be policy to build low-rent housing units in various parts of a city instead of segregating it in one neighborhood; to let municipalities instead of the Federal Government set rents and admission requirements for public housing; and to allow residents of public housing units eventually to buy their homes or continue to rent them, without subsidy, if their income rises above the maximum for admission.

O. G. "Bill" Powell, chairman of NAREB's legislative committee, June 19 in Austin, Texas, said S 4035 would reduce the Federal Public Housing Administration to "a mere checkwriting agency" and prove a "windfall" for local public housing authorities. He termed the proposed program "as great a debasement of the welfare function as it is possible to conceive." He said the purpose of the public housing proposal was "to reorient public housing to accommodate more and more higher-income families."

Lee F. Johnson, NHC executive vice president, in the organization's June newsletter called the proposal a "new bill of rights" for low-rent housing: "The Federal Government does not for one instant relinquish its right to recapture projects failing to meet the mandate of Public Housing Law." The bill seeks to treat local public authorities as adults by removing the Federal Government from "its constant supervision of every breath and motion of local housing authorities," Johnson said.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported S 4035 June 19. It is expected to come up on the floor for debate early in July.

TRADE BILL REACTION

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, June 23 in an editorial in the organization's magazine said the House-passed Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (HR 12591) contained the "fundamental weakness" of authorizing the President to raise tariffs on imports if they were hurting domestic industries. He said the Senate instead should authorize the Federal Government to help domestic industries hurt by imports. Meany said the help could be in the form of loans, retraining of displaced workers and help in retooling plants. "This proposal," he said, "would provide essential justice to those harmed by an action which, however painful to some individuals, is essential to the broad national interest." (Weekly Report p. 838)

Thurman Sensing, executive vice president of the Southern States Industrial Council, June 22 said the South's textile industry was "sandbagged" when the House passed HR 12591. He said final passage of the House version would open the door to a flood of Japanese textiles.

BARGAINING RIGHTS

The American Nurses Assn., representing 181,000 professional nurses, June 12 at its biennial convention in Atlantic City adopted a resolution calling for collective bargaining rights for nurses.

The ANA wants the Taft-Hartley Act broadened to cover non-profit hospitals. They currently are exempt, thereby denying Federally sanctioned collective bargaining rights to their nurses. The ANA contends the exemption makes it difficult for nurses to get adequate wages.

The American Hospital Assn., representing 6,000 hospitals, opposes repeal of the exemption. Alanson W. Willcox, AHA general counsel, June 22 said giving nurses collective bargaining rights might lead to strikes. The ANA counters that nurses are ethically committed not to go on strike to get their demands. It maintains collective bargaining has worked well in hospitals where it has been tried.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER

R. J. Chenoweth, president of the Humane Society of the U. S., in his June message to members said the humane slaughter bill (HR 8308 -- S Rept 1724) reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee June 18 "is a device to defeat the humane slaughter bill passed by the House and endorsed by all humane societies."

The Senate version of HR 8308 would require the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate humane killing methods and within two years submit a bill requiring their use. The House-passed version would require all slaughterers selling to the Federal Government to kill animals by humane methods.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, largest farm organization, June 23 called the Senate version an "improved" bill. (Weekly Report, p. 786)

Pressure Points

● AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE -- Irvin Lechlitter, 49, of Potomac, Md., June 23 was named AVC executive director. He succeeds Kenneth M. Birkhead who joined the Democratic National Committee.

● CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. -- William A. McDonnell, president, June 24 wrote Members of Congress that an immediate tax cut for small business would be "a direct and appropriate" method of curing the recession.

● TOBACCO -- Curtis M. Dozier Jr., president of the Leaf Tobacco Exporters Assn., June 23 at the association's annual convention in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., said "disaster" faces the Southern flue-cured tobacco grower unless acreage allocations are increased and the price of leaf is brought within reach of foreign customers. He said foreign flue-cured tobacco production for the first time has exceeded U.S. production.

RACIAL PROBLEMS

Four Negro leaders June 23 met with President Eisenhower to discuss racial problems and urged him to adopt a program to strengthen enforcement of civil rights. The leaders said they were "encouraged" by the President's "very sympathetic" reaction, but that he made no promises or commitments. The conference, by coincidence, came two days after a June 21 ruling by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley that integration at the Little Rock, Ark., Central High School could be suspended until 1961. (Weekly Report p. 633)

The Negro leaders outlined for the President's consideration a program including: a Presidential announcement that integration rulings would be "vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command"; a Presidential request for nonpartisan Congressional action on a civil rights bill to extend enforcement of "constitutional rights other than voting rights"; a Presidential recommendation for extension of the Civil Rights Commission for at least one year to "counteract the deliberate hamstringing" of its activities; an inter-racial White House conference to discuss peaceable compliance with civil rights rulings; Presidential support in efforts to bar Federal aid to segregated projects; Justice Department action to appeal of the Lemley decision, to protect voting rights, and to halt the wave of racial bombings and violence; Federal aid, through information and resources, to communities in their education programs in the racial field.

The conference was attended by Attorney General William P. Rogers and two Presidential aides, and the following Negro delegates: Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Leadership Conference, and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO).

ROCKEFELLER REPORT

A June 22 report on education by the Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Inc. called for "an unsparing reexamination of current practices, patterns of organization and objectives" to correct a school system described as "overcrowded, understaffed, and ill-equipped. The report, fourth in a series, was entitled "The Pursuit of Excellence: Education and the Future of America." It said perhaps the greatest problem facing American education was "the widely held view that all we require are a few more teachers, a few more buildings, a little more money."

The report recommended that: superior teachers be utilized more effectively since there was "little or no likelihood" of ever having the needed number of qualified and gifted teachers; "immediate and substantial" salary increases; agreement on priorities in subject matter at the pre-college level, with modernization and improvement in the quality of courses; "major expansion" of science teaching facilities; a strong guidance and testing program; Federal aid based on a recognition that "the

Government inevitably exercises a certain leadership function in whatever it does."

The project June 15 released its third report, "Foreign Economic Policy for the Twentieth Century," which recommended that the United States encourage "regional economic groupings" in the free world to hasten reduction of trade barriers. The report proposed: a Western hemisphere economic conference as a "test case" for cooperative international growth; incorporating as a permanent part of national policy the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program, with broadened discretionary powers for the President; establishment of an international development authority to give added impetus to worldwide economic growth, and greater tax incentives for private United States investment abroad. (For summary of second report, Weekly Report p. 510)

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Sens. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) were among Midwestern Congressmen taking issue with an executive order, signed by the President June 20, which transferred supervision and direction of the St. Lawrence Seaway Corp. from the U.S. Army Engineers to the Secretary of Commerce. The two Senators objected especially to provisions in the order permitting the Secretary of Commerce to fix Seaway tolls.

In the executive order (No. 10534), the President designated the Secretary of Defense to supervise the remainder of the construction, an arrangement that has been in effect since work began in 1954, but placed the authority for all subsequent operations not relating to construction with the Secretary of Commerce. (For text, Weekly Report p. 832)

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court June 23 voted 8-0 to uphold a Federal policy that limits to 160 acres the land any individual may irrigate with water from a Federal reclamation project. It reversed a California Supreme Court decision applying state law to override the 160-acre limitation. The California controversy arose when several landowners refused to sign Federal water contracts limiting them to 160 acres of land irrigated by the \$800 million Central Valley reclamation project. They contended that the provision conflicted with California law prohibiting such limits and the state high court upheld their contention. (Weekly Report p. 591)

In another June 23 ruling, the Court freed a man convicted of narcotics dealing in the District of Columbia because the officers who arrested him carried no warrant and broke into the man's apartment without notification. The Court voted 7-2 to free the man. Justice Tom C. Clark, in a minority opinion, said the United States Court of Appeals had found that the man fully understood who the officers were and that they sought to arrest him.

The Court also held in a 7-2 ruling that the Selective Service Act did not compel an employer to promote a returned veteran into a seniority position capacity he might have achieved had he not been a member of the armed forces.

OIL IMPORT QUOTA

The Eastern States Petroleum and Chemical Corp. June 21 filed a Federal court suit challenging the President's voluntary oil import quota program. The program, in which the Government last July set quotas specifying the amount of oil that 40 U.S. refining companies could import, has been termed voluntary because no statutory penalties for violators were set. Eastern States President R.R. Kahle, explaining the suit, said, "In fact the program has been made mandatory.... Under the 'Buy American' Act," The Defense Department, complying with a March 27 Presidential order, June 19 told Eastern States that no foreign oil could be delivered to the Government under a jet fuel contract between the department and Eastern States. The refining company had appealed for an increase in its quota because of commitments it said were made before the voluntary program was instituted. (Weekly Report p. 757)

SENATE SCHEDULE

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) June 21 outlined the Senate's priority schedule for floor consideration. Alaska statehood and atomic secrets sharing headed the list, followed by regular appropriations bills not yet passed. Other measures high on the schedule were S 3323, to extend the Defense Production Act; HR 7963, to extend the life of the Small Business Administration; and S 4035, an omnibus housing bill. (Weekly Report p. 819)

Bills still in committee that also would receive Senate priority, Johnson said, were the House-passed reciprocal trade bill (HR 12591), defense reorganization bill (HR 12541) and defense appropriation bill (HR 12738), the long-range farm program and the Federal aviation agency bill. (Weekly Report p. 838, 840)

In his speech, Johnson also reviewed the Senate's accomplishments in the 85th Congress' second session. He cited 29 bills covering the economic area, 14 bills "to maintain our leadership in the free world" and 21 bills in other areas, that had been passed by the Senate since January.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Labor Department June 24 announced that 12 states and the District of Columbia had enrolled under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (PL 441). PL 441, authorizing the Federal Government to lend money to states wishing to extend their unemployment compensation programs, was passed and sent to the President May 28. Congress June 11 appropriated \$665.7 million to pay for the program. (Weekly Report p. 696, 766)

The department said the 12 states, with four others that planned to extend their unemployment compensation programs without Federal assistance, had nearly 25 million workers who would receive additional compensation when their regular benefits expired.

States that have enrolled in the Federal program through June 24: California, New Jersey, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Maryland, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Delaware.

PASSPORT POLICY

The State Department June 24 announced that it would no longer require passport applicants to reveal whether they were or had been members of the Communist party. The action came in response to a Supreme Court decision of June 16 that Congress had not given the State Department power to deny passports to individuals on the basis of their beliefs or affiliations. (Weekly Report p. 798)

In the House, two influential members of the Judiciary Committee announced that they would press for legislation to close the gap the Court said Congress had left in passport law. Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee June 24 said he expected the Committee to act immediately and favorably on his bill (HR 12989) giving the State Department more discretion in issuing passports. Senior Republican Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.) June 18 said U.S. passport law "should clearly recognize that the Communist party" was part of an international conspiracy. Keating called for legislation to give the State Department power to deny passports to Communists.

In the Senate, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) June 23 announced that the Committee July 9-10 would resume hearings on the general subject of the right of U.S. citizens to travel abroad.

FEDERAL SPENDING

Deputy Budget Director Robert E. Merriam June 25, in a speech to the Wisconsin chapter of the Young Presidents' Organization, said Congress was not holding down Federal spending sufficiently. Merriam said Congress was "upping appropriations requests, not cutting them," and was "ignoring well thought-out suggestions made in the President's budget for discontinuing or reducing a handful of Federal programs where the needs have changed, where private enterprise could take over, or where the state and local governments rightfully should be carrying the load."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) June 21, in a speech at a Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Rockland, Maine, said Congress would probably have to raise the national debt limit soon. "Before this session of Congress is over," Rayburn said, "I predict that in order for the United States to keep its credit and pay its bills, probably next January, unless all the signs fail, we will have to raise it another \$5 billion." (Weekly Report p. 795, 743)

POLITICAL FELLOWSHIPS

The Citizenship Clearing House, New York City, has announced the creation of two political fellowships to be awarded by the CCH and the Democratic and Republican National Committees. The competition for the two programs, known as the National Committee Faculty Fellowships, was opened to all full-time teachers of government and politics in accredited American colleges. The two winners will serve as special consultants to the chairmen of the two national committees from Feb. 1, 1959, to Feb. 1, 1960, at salaries equal to their teaching pay plus a cost of living allowance of \$1,500 and "reasonable transportation costs."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE EUROPEAN ATOM PLAN

President Eisenhower June 23 sent the following message to Congress (Weekly Report p. 832):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting today for approval by the Congress an international agreement between the Government of the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community which will be a first step toward mutually beneficial cooperation in the peaceful applications of atomic energy between this new European community and the United States. The specific program which I am asking the Congress to consider and approve on an urgent basis is a joint undertaking by the United States and Euratom to foster the construction in Europe by 1963 of approximately six major nuclear power reactors which would produce about one million kilowatts of electricity.

This international agreement is being submitted pursuant to the provisions of Sections 11(L) and 124 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The cooperation to be undertaken after approval of the international agreement will be pursuant to the terms and conditions of an Agreement for Cooperation entered into in accordance with Section 123 of that Act.

The elements which combine to make such a joint program possible are the same that led to the first great break-through in the development of atomic energy 15 years ago: the intimate association of European and American scientists and close association between European and American engineers and industries. While the joint nuclear power program draws heavily on the history of atomic energy development there are important new elements which reflect the changing world scene.

The first is the changing face of Europe symbolized by the European Atomic Energy Community, which now takes its place beside the Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community (Common Market) in a further major step toward a united Europe. The inspiration of European statesmen which has now come to fruition in Euratom is the simple but profoundly important idea that through concentration of the scientific and industrial potentialities of the six countries it will be possible to develop a single major atomic energy complex, larger than the sum of the parts, and designed to exploit the peaceful potential of atomic energy. One motivation which has therefore led to the creation of this new community is the growing sense of urgency on the part of Europeans that their destiny requires unity and that the road toward this unity is to be found in the development of major common programs such as Euratom makes possible. Another important motivation is the present and growing requirement of Europe for a new source of energy in the face of rapidly increasing requirements and the limited possibilities of increasing the indigenous supply of conventional fuels. The Europeans see atomic energy not merely as an alternative source of energy but as something which they must develop quickly if they are to continue their economic growth and exercise their rightful influence in world affairs. The success of this undertaking, therefore, is of vital importance to the United States, for the 160 million people on the continent of Europe are crucial to North Atlantic strength.

It is therefore gratifying that the reactor research, development, testing, and construction program in the United States has progressed to the point that United States reactors of proven types are available and will be selected for commercial exploitation in the joint program of large-scale nuclear reactors.

The abundance of conventional fuel in the United States and hence our lower cost of electricity as contrasted with higher energy costs in Europe means that it is possible for nuclear power reactors to produce economic electrical energy in Europe before it will be possible to do so in most parts of the United States.

The basic arrangements which have been worked out with Euratom are designed to take advantage of many favorable factors and circumstances. They promise to result in a program that will initially be of great benefit to Euratom and the United States, and thereafter to nations everywhere that choose to profit from Euratom's experience. American knowledge and industrial capacity will

be joined with the scientific and industrial talents of Europe in an accelerated nuclear power program to meet Europe's presently urgent need for a new source of energy.

The plants to be built will be paid for and operated by the existing public and private utilities in the six countries; components will be manufactured by American and European industry. Through this association the basis will be laid for future mutually beneficial commercial collaboration in the atomic energy business. The major portion of the fund for the construction of the plants will come from European sources of capital. The United States, through the Export-Import Bank, is prepared to supplement these funds by making available to the new community a long-term line of credit.

A central purpose of the proposed joint program is for Euratom and the United States Government to create an institutional and economic environment which will encourage the European utilities to embark quickly upon a large-scale nuclear power program. As this program goes forward, it will make possible significant progress in the development of atomic power elsewhere in the world.

The expectation that nuclear power will be economic rests on the inherent promise of achieving substantially lowered fuel costs which will more than compensate for the higher capital costs of nuclear plants. The principal immediate problem is to limit during this developmental phase the economic uncertainties connected with the burning of nuclear fuel in these reactors. To assist in meeting this problem the United States will provide certain special and limited guarantees and incentives to permit American fuel fabricators and the European utilities and industries to enter into firm contractual arrangements with greater certainty as to the actual costs of nuclear energy from the reactors than is now possible.

Of major importance, the new European community and the United States will establish a jointly financed research and development program, the purpose of which will be to improve the performance of these reactors and thus to further the economic feasibility of nuclear power. Information developed under the joint program will be made available to American and European industry for the general advancement of power reactor technology.

In addition to the international agreement submitted herewith, the necessary requests for Congressional action required to carry out the program will be submitted shortly.

I believe that the initiation of this program of cooperation with Euratom represents a major step in the application of nuclear technology for the benefit of mankind.

The United States and Euratom have reaffirmed their dedication to the objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency and intend that the results of this program will benefit the Agency and the nations participating in it. Consideration is now being given to ways in which the United States can work with the agency in carrying forward its functions. A proposed agreement for cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency is now being negotiated and is under review by the agency. This agreement provides principally for the transfer of the special nuclear material already offered to the agency by the United States, for certain services such as chemical processing, and for the broad exchange of unclassified information in furtherance of the agency's program.

In recognition of the importance of the joint United States-Euratom program, I must stress its urgency. It was only on the first of January of this year that the new community came into being, determined to fulfill its obligation to create the conditions which will permit the earliest development of nuclear power on a major scale. The community is determined, as are we, that the joint program should be initiated this year. I am sure that the Congress, having in mind the political and economic advantages which will accrue to us and our European friends from such a joint endeavor, will wish to consider quickly and favorably the proposed program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PHILIPPINE STATEMENT

Following is the complete text of a joint statement signed June 19 by President Eisenhower and President C. P. Garcia of the Republic of the Philippines:

The President of the United States and the President of the Republic of the Philippines today concluded the valuable discussions they have held over the past few days on matters of interest to both countries. These talks centered chiefly on United States-Philippines relations, but they also included an exchange of views on matters of international significance to both countries with special emphasis on Asia.

During his three-day visit President Garcia addressed a joint meeting of both houses of the Congress, and he and members of his party conferred with the Vice President, the Secretary of State, individual Members of Congress, and other United States Government officials. After leaving Washington President Garcia will visit other parts of the United States and will meet governmental, cultural, and business leaders.

The two Presidents reviewed the long history of friendship and cooperation between their countries and they expressed confidence that their respective peoples will continue to benefit from this close association in the future. Moreover, they recognized that similar cooperation among the nations of the free world had been effective in recent years in preventing overt aggression in the Far East and elsewhere in the world. The two Presidents pledged themselves to maintain the unity of strength and purpose between their countries and the other countries of the Western Pacific in order to meet any threats to peace and security that may arise.

The two Presidents reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and purposes of the United Nations charter. They recognized that through dedication to that charter the nations of the world can progress toward the attainment of the universal ideal of peace with justice based on the dignity of the individual. With this objective they will continue to support and encourage the activities of the United Nations organization.

They noted that great progress has been achieved under SEATO in the strengthening of the free world's defenses against Communist imperialism in Southeast Asia. They concurred that in the light of the continued threat of Communist military power in Asia, SEATO's defensive capability must be carefully maintained. Toward this end the United States will continue to assist in the development of the armed forces of the Philippines, in accordance with mutual security programs jointly approved with the Republic of the Philippines.

They reviewed, in this connection, the important role played by the mutual defense pact between the Philippines and the United States. They agreed that the aggressive intentions and activities of Communism in the Far East and in Southeast Asia render the maintenance and strengthening of these defensive arrangements an absolute necessity. President Eisenhower made clear that, in accordance with these existing alliances and the deployments and dispositions thereunder, any armed attack against the Philippines would involve an attack against United States forces stationed there and against the United States and would instantly be repelled.

In the spirit of these alliances, and with particular reference to the problems affecting the military bases operated by the United States in the Philippines, they expressed mutual confidence that these questions would be resolved to the satisfaction of the two countries, having regard to the principle of sovereign equality and the vital requirements of an effective common defense.

The two Presidents reviewed progress toward economic development made in the Philippines over the past several years and examined the current economic problems with which that nation is faced. Economic discussions were also held between Philippine officials and representatives of the State and Treasury Departments, the Export-Import Bank and the International Cooperation Administration. The Philippine officials outlined a long-term program for economic development. In view of the inability of the United States to anticipate accurately financial availabilities and relative requirements beyond the next twelve months, immediate emphasis was placed on meeting the initial requirements of the Philippine program.

For these initial requirements the Export-Import Bank informed the Philippine Government that it will establish a new line of credit of \$75 million for financing private and public development projects in the Philippines.

The Philippine Government was also informed that, subject to Congressional action on the additional appropriations being requested, the Development Loan Fund would examine specific projects submitted to it to determine whether they would merit Development Loan Fund financing in an amount not to exceed \$50 million.

In the course of their talks, the two Presidents were deeply aware of the special significance of their meeting as the heads of state of two countries, one of which through the evolutionary process and by mutual agreement obtained its independence from the other. They realized that, in the context of present events, their meeting would provide a valuable object lesson on the relations of mutual respect and equal justice most appropriate to two countries, great or small, which share a common faith in freedom and democracy.

President Eisenhower and President Garcia concluded that the understandings reached, as well as the personal relationships established during this visit, will contribute significantly to the mutual good will and friendship which traditionally support Philippines-United States relations.

C. P. GARCIA
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

LETTER TO KEFAUVER

Following is the text of a June 3 letter from the President to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), as released by Kefauver's office (Weekly Report p. 832):

Dear Sen. Kefauver:

I have read carefully your letter of May 22 dealing with the wage-price problem as it bears on the current economic situation. I want to thank you for setting forth your views so fully and clearly on this important matter.

The general approach developed in your letter has, as you know, been the subject of much thought and discussion both in and out of government. Use of the labor-management conference idea, in any of its various forms, under certain circumstances might well be productive of good results for the parties at direct interest as well as for the economy as a whole. It is hard to generalize about such a procedure. One must judge, I suppose, each possible use on its merits.

With respect to the wage-price problem as it has been emerging in the last year or two, I have on one occasion after another pointed out the public interest in the private settlements negotiated in key industries. As you indicate in your letter, most recently I undertook to do so in my address on May 20 in New York City before the Economic Mobilization Conference of the American Management Assn. It is my judgment that I can best discharge my responsibility in this matter by continuing on the course I have set rather than by adopting the public conference approach. I realize the possible advantages of the public conference approach, but I am also conscious of its obvious hazards. I do want you to know, however, that I intend actively to continue my efforts toward the end of fostering, in every useful way I can, a wage-price policy in the national interest. I welcome your help in this endeavor and that of every other American.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

LEAD, ZINC

President Eisenhower June 19 sent identical letters dealing with the lead-and-zinc tariff escape clause to Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee. (Weekly Report p. 837) Following is the text:

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the United States Tariff Commission reported to me on April 24, 1958, its finding that the domestic producers of lead and zinc were experiencing serious injury. The commission was evenly divided on its recommendation for remedial action. Three of the commissioners recommended maximum increases in tariffs with quantitative limitations. The other three commissioners recommended an increase in tariffs to the 1930 rates without quantitative limitations of any kind.

I am suspending my consideration of these recommendations at this time. A final decision will be appropriate after the Congress has completed its consideration during this session of the proposed minerals stabilization plan which was submitted by the Secretary of the Interior with my approval. This plan offers a more effective approach to the problems of the domestic lead and zinc industries, and in view of their urgent needs, it is hoped that the Congress will act expeditiously on this plan to help assure a healthy and vigorous minerals industry in the United States.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

President Eisenhower June 20 issued the following executive order dealing with the St. Lawrence Seaway (Weekly Report p. 828):

Executive Order No. 10534 of June 10, 1954 (19 F.R. 3413), entitled "Providing for the supervision and direction of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation," is amended to read as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the act of May 13, 1954, 68 Stat. 93 (33 U.S.C. 981), and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

"Section 1. The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the corporation) shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Defense: Provided, that direction and supervision of the corporation by the Secretary of Defense under this section shall be limited to those functions of the corporation which directly and exclusively concern the construction of the Saint Lawrence River navigation project, as authorized by subsection (a) of section 3 of the act of May 13, 1954, 68 Stat. 93 (33 U.S.C. 983(a)), and shall terminate upon the completion of the construction so authorized.

"Section 2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in section 1 of this order, the Secretary of Commerce shall exercise the direction and supervision, with respect to the corporation, provided for in the said section 1 of the act of May 13, 1954.

"(b) Direction and supervision of the corporation by the Secretary of Commerce under subsection (a) of this section shall extend, but shall not be limited, to: (1) the general policies of the corporation, (2) the operation and maintenance of the Saint Lawrence Seaway, (3) the provision of services and facilities necessary in the operation and maintenance of the seaway, and (4) the rules for the measurement of vessels and cargoes and the rates of charges or tolls to be levied for the use of the seaway.

"Section 3. The Department of Commerce shall assist the corporation in encouraging the development of traffic and maximum utilization of the seaway, subject to the principles set forth in section 12(b) of the said act of May 13, 1954.

"Section 4. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce shall keep each other fully and currently informed on those matters, including prospective actions, within their respective areas of responsibility under sections 1 and 2 of this order which affect the responsibility of the other thereunder."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

FTC AND ADAMS

The White House June 18 issued the following statement dealing with information on the Northfield Mills case obtained by Sherman Adams from the Federal Trade Commission (Weekly Report p. 841):

A question has been raised whether Sherman Adams received confidential information from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission disclosing that Einiger Mills was the complainant against Northfield Mills and that this disclosure was improperly made and received.

Edward F. Howrey has informed our special counsel that the information submitted in Mr. Howrey's memorandum to Mr. Adams had already become public information and hence was not confidential. A number of weeks before the memorandum to Mr. Adams was submitted to him, the complainant against Northfield had openly declared that he was the complainant and had even had his lawyer notify Northfield of this fact.

No confidential status whatever existed in this matter because the complainant himself had openly identified himself as such.

Capitol Briefs

EUROPEAN ATOMIC POWER

President Eisenhower, in a June 23 special message to Congress, asked approval of an international agreement providing for construction in Europe by 1963 of approximately six major nuclear power reactors. The President said the program would be "a first step toward mutually beneficial cooperation in the peaceful applications of atomic energy." (For text, Weekly Report p. 830)

The agreement would cover six nations comprising the European Atomic Community (Euratom) -- Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, France, Italy and West Germany. Under the program, the United States would sell to Euratom about 30,000 kilograms of Uranium 235, at an approximate cost of \$480 million, and provide a line of credit through the Export-Import bank totalling \$150 million for construction of the reactors, estimated to cost \$350 million.

LOAN TO PHILIPPINES

In a joint U.S.-Philippine statement released June 20, the White House announced that \$75 million in credit had been extended to the Philippine Republic by the Export-Import Bank. This would supplement \$46 million in unused credit remaining from a 1956 loan. The statement also said that an additional loan of \$50 million in Development Loan funds would go to the Philippines if Congress approved the specific projects involved. (For text, Weekly Report p. 831)

APPOINTMENTS, CONFIRMATION

President Eisenhower June 24 said he would nominate Leo A. Hoegh, current Civil Defense Administrator, to head the new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. Hoegh, a Republican, was formerly Governor and Attorney General of Iowa. (Weekly Report p. 786)

ODM Administrator Gordon Gray, Mr. Eisenhower said, would be appointed White House assistant in charge of national security affairs. Gray, a Democrat, succeeds Robert Cutler in that job.

John B. Hussey of Louisiana, a Democrat, June 23 was sworn in as a Federal Power Commissioner. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate June 19.

STEEL PRICES

In daily speeches to the Senate beginning June 15 and scheduled to continue until July 1, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) warned that a steel price rise, expected shortly after July 1 when the United Steelworkers' contract calls for an annual wage increase, would cause "another round of inflation" depress the economy further, lower production and add to unemployment. In the first speech, "Fifteen Days Until July 1," Kefauver, whose Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee concluded hearings on administered prices in the steel industry Nov. 5, 1957, told of a letter to President Eisenhower May 22 suggesting a voluntary labor-management wage-price control program to avert the increase. In replies June 3 and 24, President Eisenhower wrote that the problem could best be solved by "continuing on the course" which he had set to maintain a wage-price policy in the national interest. (For June 3 letter, Weekly Report p. 831)

Public Law 460

HR 7251 -- Amend definition of the term "State" in the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act and the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act to clarify the question of whether benefits of those Acts may be afforded to persons pursuing an education or training program in the Panama Canal Zone. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/6/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported July 11, 1957. House passed Aug. 19, 1957. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 12, 1958. Senate passed June 16, 1958. President signed June 18, 1958.

Public Law 461

HR 6908 -- Authorize modification and extension of the grants-in-aid program re to restore eligibility for hospital and medical care to certain veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces residing in the Philippines. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/15/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported July 11, 1957. House passed Aug. 29, 1957. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 23, 1958. Senate passed, amended, May 14, 1958. House concurred in Senate amendments except No. 3 May 28, 1958. Senate receded from amendment No. 3 June 6, 1958. President signed June 18, 1958.

Public Law 462

S 734 -- (HR 2462) -- Revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re Federal employees' salary increase. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/22/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 25, 1957. Senate passed Feb. 28, 1958. House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 28, 1958. House passed, amended, June 2, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendment with amendments June 4, 1958. House disagreed to Senate amendment to House amendment June 4, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report June 13, 1958. House agreed to conference report June 17, 1958. President signed June 20, 1958.

Public Law 463

HR 7261 -- Amend the Federal Probation Act to make it applicable to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/57 -- House Judiciary reported June 5, 1957. House passed June 17, 1957. Senate Judiciary reported May 19, 1958. Senate passed June 10, 1958. President signed June 20, 1958.

Public Law 464

HR 7953 -- Facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/6/57 -- House Agriculture reported March 17, 1958. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 26, 1958. Senate passed June 10, 1958. President signed June 20, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education & Housing Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed Services & Defense Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astronautics & Atomic Energy Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights Government Operations Indians, D.C., Territories Judicial Procedures Lands, Public Works, Resources Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Commerce Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 4013 -- Provide an export program for dairy products. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/16/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 4019 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to furnish feed for livestock to farmers, ranchers, and stockmen in areas determined by him to be emergency areas. WILEY (R Wis.), THYE (R Minn.) -- 6/17/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 4034 -- Permit owner or operator of any farm to lease the acreage allotment assigned his farm to the owner or operator of any other farm in same county. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 6/19/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 12953 -- Facilitate administration and management by Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the U.S. within national forests. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 12954 -- Extend and amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Agricultural Act of 1949, and National Wool Act of 1954 re acreage allotment and price-support programs for rice, cotton, wool, wheat, milk and feed grains. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 12982 -- Amend act of June 5, 1948, re Meat Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture and permit recognition of meat inspection services of various States. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 13054 -- Direct Secretary of Agriculture to establish a food stamp plan. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through June 20, 1958.			Public bills listed this week:	
	Senate	House	Bills	
Bills	4,039	13,065	S 4011 - 4039	
Joint Resolutions	180	630	HR 12948 - 13057	
Concurrent Resolutions	94	343	Resolutions	
Simple Resolutions	316	598	S J Res 179 - 180	
TOTAL	4,629	14,636	S Con Res 94	
			S Res 315 - 316	
			H J Res 626 - 630	
			H Con Res 341 - 343	
			H Res 593 - 598	

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 12948 -- Make appropriations for government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 6/13/58 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 4035 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and renewal of urban communities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 6/19/58 -- Placed on calendar.
- S 4039 -- Authorize expenditure of funds through grants for support of scientific research. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) (by request) -- 6/20/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 13009 -- Provide for assistance by Federal Government in construction of schools by local educational agencies which have reached their bonding capacities. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

HOUSE

- HR 12957 -- Amend title IV of Social Security Act to authorize Federal assistance thereunder for dependent children living in licensed foster homes and similar institutions. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12977 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide full benefits (when based on retirement age) at age 60 for women and age 62 for men; increase benefits and amount of earnings on which benefits are computed; provide more liberal terms and conditions for determinations of disability and entitlement to disability benefits; provide hospitalization and surgical insurance. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12978 -- Amend title X of Social Security Act, as amended, re earned income of recipients. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12979 -- Amend title XIV of Social Security Act, as amended, to liberalize definition of persons eligible for assistance. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12980 -- Amend title IV of Social Security Act, as amended, re eligibility of recipients. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12986 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to raise amount of insurance benefits payable thereunder, to increase wage base from \$4,200 to \$6,000, to provide full benefits for wives and women workers for women at age 62, to increase widows' insurance benefits to 85 percent of primary benefit, to provide insurance benefits for dependents of individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12987 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments for recipients of old-age assistance, aid to permanently and totally disabled, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children and authorize aid to dependent children who have been deprived of parental support or care by reason of unemployment. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13007 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to \$5,000 a year the amount of outside income permitted without deductions from benefits and provide that all types of income shall be taken into account in determining whether an individual's benefits are subject to such deductions. MACK (D Ill.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13021 -- Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 13046 -- Provide that amount of social security benefit based on disability will not be reduced by any benefits awarded under the laws administered by Veterans' Administration or Armed Forces based on disability. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13047 -- Amend and improve child-welfare provisions of Social Security Act. REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13051 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside income which an individual may earn without suffering deductions from his benefits thereunder. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13052 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a 10 percent increase in all monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13053 -- Prohibit certain acts involving importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Judiciary.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- H J Res 627 -- Provide for relief of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 628 -- Facilitate admission into the U.S. of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 4030 -- Establish policy re issuance of passports and provide passport review procedure. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/18/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 4038 -- Amend International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 by providing for exchanges of athletes. IVES (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 94 -- Express sense of the Congress on execution of certain Hungarian leaders. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/17/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 12958 -- Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to require immediate reporting of exports authorized to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 12983 -- Provide for limitations on issuance and validity of passports. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

- HR 12989 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act and the Communist Control Act of 1954 to provide for a passport review procedure and to prohibit the issuance of passports to persons going or staying abroad to support the Communist movement. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 13005 -- Amend Passport Act of July 3, 1926, to authorize certain restrictions and limitations re issuance and validity of passports. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 341 -- Re execution of Hungarian national leaders. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 343 -- Express sense of Congress on the execution of certain leaders of the Hungarian people. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 12967 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 re frequency of review of minimum wage rates established for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 13055 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require that employees of the Federal Government be paid not less than the minimum wage provided for in that act. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 4031 -- Amend section 223 of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, re change of educational or training program by an eligible veteran. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 6/18/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 12962 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards. NEAL (R W.Va.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12981 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to raise ceiling on combined amounts of education and training allowance and wages which may be earned by veterans pursuing on-the-job training thereunder and extend program of education and training for 3 years. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13014 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide additional funds for direct loans; to remove certain requirements re rate of interest on guaranteed loans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/18/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13056 -- Provide for site acquisition and construction of a general medical and surgical Veterans' Administration hospital at Jacksonville, Fla. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 179 -- Designate lake to be formed by waters impounded by Dickinson Dam in State of North Dakota as "Edward Arthur Patterson Lake." LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/16/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S J Res 180 -- Authorize President of the U.S.A. to proclaim Feb. 8-14, 1959, as National Children's Dental Health Week. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/19/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- H J Res 629 -- Authorize placing of suitable memorials by American Battle Monuments Commission marking and commemorating the Spanish American War of 1898. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 342 -- Recognize lifelong contributions of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault (retired) to his Nation. TEWES (R Wis.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Armed Services.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Res 315 -- Authorize additional expenditures by Committee on Appropriations. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/20/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

- S Res 316 -- Authorize certain payments of retroactive compensation from current funds for services performed during January 1958. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 6/20/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 12999 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Rules.
 HR 13008 -- Establish a Commission on Primary Election Dates. MACK (D Ill.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 594 -- Consider HR 6641. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Rules.
 H Res 595 -- Consider HR 10378. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 6/17/58 -- House Rules.
 H Res 596 -- Consider HR 12716. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Rules.
 H Res 597 -- Consider HR 3. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Rules.
 H Res 598 -- Consider HR 11077. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 12959 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations. McIntosh (R Mich.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Government Operations.
 HR 13035 -- Prohibit using of improper methods to influence acts or decisions of certain Federal regulatory agencies engaged in regulating activities or transactions in or related to interstate or foreign commerce and to repeal authority of the Federal Communications Commission members to receive certain fees. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

HOUSE

- HR 12963 -- Amend District of Columbia Business Corporation Act. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 6/16/58 -- House District of Columbia.
 HR 12969 -- Authorize delivery of sewage from Virginia into sewerage system of the District of Columbia and the treatment of such sewage. SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/16/58 -- House District of Columbia.
 HR 13022 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to provide for election of justices of Supreme Court of Hawaii and of judges of the circuit courts of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 6/18/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 H J Res 630 -- Provide that Commissioners of D.C. be authorized to use squares 354 and 355 in the District of Columbia and certain water frontage on the Washington Channel of the Potomac River for proposed Southwest Freeway and for redevelopment of the Southwest area in D.C. McMillan (D S.C.) -- 6/18/58 -- House District of Columbia.
 H Res 593 -- Direct Secretary of the Interior to furnish to House of Representatives certain information re school-age Indian population of the U.S. Montoya (D N.M.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

- HR 13011 -- Amend section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act. POFF (R Va.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 13012 -- Incorporate National Association of State Militia. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 13036 -- Similar to HR 13011. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/58.
 HR 13037 -- Strengthen the criminal laws re bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 13045 -- Amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure", of the U.S.C. to provide for defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in scope of their employment. POFF (R Va.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 13049 -- Provide an additional judge for the district of New Jersey. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 4011 -- Provide for purchase of copper. MURRAY (D Mont.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Chavez (D N.M.), Malone (R Nev.), Watkins (R Utah), Anderson (D N.M.), Bennett (R Utah), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Bible (D Nev.), McNamara (D Mich.), Allott (R Colo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 6/16/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 4014 -- Require that a certain tract of land in Walla Walla, Wash., be disposed of on an individual lot basis. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/16/58 -- Senate Government Operations.
 S 4021 -- Establish the U.S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, St. Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee and Alabama-Coosa River Basins, and intervening areas. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 6/17/58 -- Senate Public Works.

- S 4022 -- Authorize Secretary of the Army to convey to city of Durham, N.C., a waterline and related facilities that serviced the former Camp Butler Military Reservation. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 6/17/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
 S 4028 -- Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 6/18/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 4036 -- Stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorapatite, and tungsten from domestic mines. MURRAY (D Mont.), Malone (R Nev.), Church (D Idaho), Watkins (R Utah), Mansfield (D Mont.), Allott (R Colo.), Bible (D Nev.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 6/20/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 12950 -- Provide for purchase of copper. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 12951 -- Provide a program for discovery of the mineral reserves of the U.S., its territories, and possessions by encouraging exploration for minerals. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 12955 -- Authorize construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 12956 -- Similar to HR 12950. DIXON (R Utah.) -- 6/16/58.
 HR 12960 -- Similar to HR 12950. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/16/58.
 HR 12961 -- Similar to HR 12950. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 6/16/58.
 HR 12964 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 12966 -- Similar to HR 12950. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/16/58.
 HR 12970 -- Similar to HR 12950. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/16/58.
 HR 12985 -- Redesignate Channel Islands off the coast of southern California as the Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Islands. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 12988 -- Similar to HR 12985. UTT (R Calif.) -- 6/17/58.
 HR 13002 -- Provide for erection of a Federal and post office building in Mineral Wells, Texas. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/18/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 13003 -- Provide for erection of a Federal and post office building in Snyder, Texas. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/18/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 13004 -- Provide for erection of a Federal and post office building in Dublin, Texas. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/18/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 13006 -- Similar to HR 12985. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 6/18/58.
 HR 13013 -- Establish a national wilderness preservation system for permanent good of the whole people. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 13015 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 13016 -- Provide for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in D.C. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 13017 -- Similar to HR 13016. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/18/58.
 HR 13018 -- Authorize Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir as a part of the Glendo unit of Missouri River Basin project. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 13020 -- Similar to HR 12950. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/18/58.
 HR 13040 -- Similar to HR 13016. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/19/58.
 HR 13048 -- Authorize construction of a harbor on the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa, in the interests of navigation. TALLE (R Iowa) -- 6/19/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 13050 -- Similar to HR 12985. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 6/19/58.
 HR 13057 -- Promote the conservation of migratory fish and game by requiring certain approval by the Secretary of the Interior of licenses issued under Federal Power Act. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 4012 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re Members of Congress and congressional employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 12952 -- Permit payment in Alaska of certain cost-of-living allowances at rates in excess of 25 percent of the rate of basic compensation. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/16/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 13023 -- Provide compensation for extra duties assigned to postal employees. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 4025 -- Amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re Federal ship mortgage insurance, in order to include floating dry docks under definition of the term "vessel" in such title. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 6/17/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Bills - 4

S 4033 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to assist small-business concerns to participate in and derive benefits from research and development. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Beall (R Md.), Cooper (R Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Long (D La.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.), Hoblitzell (R W.Va.) -- 6/19/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 12968 -- Promote safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate commerce by requiring such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbed, and permanent structures for support of way, trackage, and traffic in safe and suitable condition. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12990 -- Decalre inapplicability of the antitrust laws to certain aspects of designated professional team sports. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Judiciary.

HR 12991 -- Similar to HR 12990. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/17/58.

HR 12992 -- Similar to HR 12990. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 6/17/58.

HR 12993 -- Similar to HR 12990. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/17/58.

HR 12994 -- Amend Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 13019 -- Create an independent Federal Aviation Agency, to provide for safe and efficient use of airspace by both civil and military operations; provide for regulation and promotion of civil aviation in such manner as to best foster its development and safety. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13038 -- Aid the development and maintenance of American flag shipping on the Great Lakes. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 13039 -- Similar to HR 12990. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/58.

H J Res 626 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress for States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact re regulation of mass transit in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. HYDE (R Md.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Judiciary.

TAXES & TARIFFS

HOUSE

HR 12949 -- Provide a minimum initial program of tax relief for small business and for persons engaged in small business. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 12965 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal tax presently imposed on transportation of coal, and to repeal the tax presently imposed on the transportation of other types of property insofar as it applies to transportation by railroad or motor vehicle. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 12984 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re time prescribed for depositing tax payments in Government depositories. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/17/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13000 -- Continue until the close of June 30, 1959, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper. BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13001 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on electric or gas clothes driers and electric mangles. BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13010 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place ground, powdered, or granulated seaweeds on the free list. NICHOLSON (R Mass.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13034 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the full amount of any annuity received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be excluded from gross income. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13041 -- Repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. McINTOSH (R Mich.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13042 -- Remove the manufacturers' excise tax on electric or gas clothes driers and electric mangles. McINTOSH (R Mich.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13043 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the taxes imposed on the transportation of persons and property. McINTOSH (R Mich.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13044 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for repair, maintenance, alterations and additions to his residence. MACK (R Wash.) -- 6/19/58 -- House Ways and Means.

Committee Briefs

TIEKEN INVESTIGATION

The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee June 23 concluded eight days of hearings on the conduct in office of U.S. Attorney Robert Tieken. Assistant Attorney General Malcolm Anderson told the Subcommittee the Justice Department had been investigating Tieken's conduct since January. He said the department had not been notified, as was usually the case, of the subpoenas Tieken served on four Illinois highway officials but postponed after the state agreed to a \$10,000 increase in the purchase price of Tieken's property, which was needed for construction of a toll road.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said he was convinced that Tieken would not get the nomination, for which he was recommended by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago. Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), ranking Subcommittee Republican, said he did not believe there was sufficient evidence to impeach Tieken. (Weekly Report p. 787).

AUTO MARKETING

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 23-24 held a two-day hearing on a bill (S 3865) to permit dealer-manufacturer agreements protecting sales territories through a system of specified service incentive payments.

Chairman John W. Gwynne of the Federal Trade Commission June 23 said the bill indirectly would cause "violation of the antitrust laws."

ATOMIC REACTOR PROGRAM

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee June 24 voted to increase the Atomic Energy Commission's fiscal 1959 construction authorization to \$377 million -- almost double the \$193 million requested by the Administration. Largest item added by the Committee was \$145 million for a dual-purpose plutonium reactor, to be built at Hanford, Wash., which had been sought by AEC but rejected by the Bureau of the Budget. The Committee also added about \$39 million for sixteen research facilities sought by AEC's Research Division but opposed by the Commission itself and by the Budget Bureau. Clean bills (S 4051, HR 13121) embodying the Committee's decisions were introduced June 25.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 24 reported two bills to amend existing laws providing Federal assistance for hospital construction. (Weekly Report p. 697).

One bill (HR 12628 -- H Rept 1952) extended for an additional three years -- to July 1, 1962 -- the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act and authorized \$211.2 million in grants annually to assist the states and private groups in the construction of hospitals and related public health facilities.

The second bill (HR 12694 -- H Rept 1954) authorized loans for hospital construction to religious organizations whose beliefs would prohibit accepting direct Federal grants. (For hospital construction funds, see "Labor-HEW Appropriations," Weekly Report p. 816).

MINING INDUSTRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 26 began its third day of consideration of bills to establish a five-year price stabilization plan for copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and acid-grade fluorspar (S 3892) and to provide incentive payments to producers of beryl, chromite and columbium-tantalum (S 3816). The Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittee concluded hearings June 20. (Weekly Report p. 736).

TESTIMONY -- June 19 -- Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton presented a revised Administration plan giving smaller producers of lead and zinc higher stabilization payments than recommended in the original plan April 28. He also urged the Subcommittee to approve the copper stockpile purchase plan which he announced June 10, in lieu of the original proposal for a subsidy to producers.

As Seaton outlined the lead and zinc plan, it would: Provide a payment to each domestic lead producer on the first 500 tons sold in each quarter which would give a return equivalent to a market price of 17 cents per pound. For sales in excess of 500 tons a quarter, the subsidy or stabilization payments would be set at a level to return the equivalent of a market price of 14.75 cents per pound. Payments would be on up to 350,000 tons of lead annually.

Provide a payment to the zinc miner on the first 500 tons sold in each quarter which would give a net realization equivalent to a market price of 14.5 cents per pound. For sales in excess of 500 tons a quarter, the subsidy would bring the figure to 12.75 cents per pound. The payments would be made on up to 550,000 tons annually.

No changes were suggested in the original subsidy proposal for acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten.

Seaton also modified earlier proposals for incentive bonuses to producers of beryl, chromite and columbium-tantalum. No change would be made in the suggested bonus of \$70 a short ton on domestic beryl, but the annual limitation would be increased from 750 to 1,000 short tons and the company limitation from 100 to 150 short tons. For chromite, the annual limitation of 50,000 long dry tons would remain the same, but the production bonus would be increased from \$21 to \$35 a long dry ton unit. For columbium-tantalum, the annual limitation would be lifted to 50,000 pounds from 25,000 pounds but the bonus of \$2.35 per pound would remain unchanged.

The estimated cost of the program, Seaton said, would be \$151 million the first year, but no estimate was given for the total cost of the five-year program. The plan would be financed by annual appropriations from Congress.

June 20 -- Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) told the Subcommittee the Administration's proposed plan for stockpiling copper was "indefensible unless there is likewise prompt and effective action taken for lead and zinc."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 19 -- President Eisenhower, in a letter to Congress, said he would defer a decision on Tariff Commission recommendations for higher tariffs on lead and zinc imports until after Congress acted on the stabilization plan. (For text, Weekly Report p. 831)

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposed revisions of the Social Security Act. (Weekly Report p. 787)

TESTIMONY -- June 19 -- Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) urged support of his bill (HR 12568) to reduce to 62 years the retirement age for men and women and increase payments 40 percent, with minimum payments raised from \$30 to \$50 per month and maximum payments from \$108.50 to \$150.

Republican Reps. Paul A. Fino (N.Y.) and James E. Van Zandt (Pa.) urged support of their proposals to provide an across-the-board 10 percent increase in benefits and reduce the retirement age to 60 years. Fino, however, advocated 55 years as the retirement age for women.

June 20 -- Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) favored reduced retirement age levels, increased pensions and a hospital benefit program for retired persons.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO, said the system needed "far-reaching improvements" which would include increased Federal grants for public assistance, aid to the aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, dependent children and the needy in general.

Edward D. Hollander, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, recommended an automatic annual adjustment in benefits proportionate with living costs.

June 23 -- Mennonites from Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania requested they be exempt from the social security law. They said, "Our faith has always been sufficient to meet the needs as they come about... (and) old age survivors' insurance is abridging and infringing to our religious freedom."

Charles W. Stevens of the American Legion favored legislation to exclude from the offset provisions of the Act all benefits based on military service. He said that under existing law some disability benefits were reduced if a veteran also obtained veterans' benefits.

George H. Frates, National Association of Retail Druggists, said a bill (HR 9467) of Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) to provide a new health insurance protection program for persons eligible for Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits, would result in a compulsory national health insurance program centered in the Federal Government. (Weekly Report p. 663)

June 24 -- A.D. Marshall, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said any social security legislation involving increased benefits and thus more taxes on workers and business would be ill-timed.

John H. Miller, Joint Committee on Social Security of the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Assn. of America, said an increase in taxes and benefits would not strengthen the system.

June 25 -- R. Edwin Wood, National Assn. of Life Underwriters, opposed increased benefits at the present time and urged that final legislative recommendations await the report, due Jan. 1, 1959, from the Federal Advisory Council on Social Security Financing.

John G. Stephen, in a prepared statement endorsed by 29 state Chambers of Commerce, said there was no present justification for new social security legislation.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a House-passed bill (HR 12591) to extend the Trade Agreements Act for five years. (Weekly Report p. 762, 778)

TESTIMONY -- June 20 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles strongly urged the five-year extension. Citing the need for negotiations with newly created European Economic Community, he said other countries would not be willing to make the complex preparations for the negotiations unless they were sure that the U.S. "has authority to see them through to completion." He said the Administration would seek to negotiate "tariffs lower than those to which the countries comprising the EEC are presently committed."

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said a five-year extension of the Act would help protect the jobs of 4.5 million American workers.

June 21 -- Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) clashed with Dulles on the merits of the measure, said he favored killing the entire reciprocal trade program. Malone labeled as "poppycock" the Administration's argument that the program insured work for 4.5 million people. Dulles denied Malone's charge that the Administration was propagandizing the pending bill, said he believed propaganda was being spread both for and against the measure.

June 23 -- George J. Dietz, American Farm Bureau Federation international affairs director, supported the bill. Reuben Johnson of the National Farmers Union also expressed his group's support of HR 12591, but urged that provisions be included to protect agriculture from "excessive competing imports."

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson supported the bill, said in the past year foreign markets had absorbed more than one-half of the American wheat, cotton and rice production.

James R. Sharp, speaking for the Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. and the American Assn. of Hardwood Plywood Users, in general supported the bill, but objected to a provision permitting the President to raise tariffs to a maximum rate of 50 percent above the 1934 tariff rate, instead of the current 1945 rate provision.

Edward D. Hollander, legislative director of Americans for Democratic Action, supported the bill, said it would help to expand world trade, sharpen domestic competition.

June 24 -- President Ralph B. Dewey of the Pacific American Steamship Assn. strongly supported the bill. Nelson A. Stitt, director of the United States-Japan Trade Council said the Nation had greatly benefited from exports to Japan, urged approval of the bill.

June 25 -- Spokesmen for the American Bankers Assn., Gulf Oil Corp., and the AFL-CIO supported the House-passed bill. (For details of the AFL-CIO's position, Weekly Report p. 827)

June 26 -- A.B. Sparboe, spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., urged Senate passage of the five-year extension, said the program faced a new challenge from the Soviet Union's stepped-up trade activities.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 23 -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) introduced two amendments to the bill that would cut the extension to two years and provide that if the President declined to follow a Tariff Commission recommendation in an escape clause case, the commission's ruling would take effect within 90 days unless Congress voted to support the President.

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture.

ACTION -- June 24 ordered reported a clean bill providing new price support programs for cotton, rice, corn and other feed grains. Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said, "This is so near to what (Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft) Benson asked that I can't see how the Agriculture Department can reject it." Benson gave the bill his general approval. Its key provisions:

COTTON -- Sets a minimum acreage allotment of 16 million acres plus whatever is needed to avoid further reductions for growers with 10 acres or less. Keeps present 75-90 percent of parity price support formula in effect for next two years and gives each grower the option of increasing his acreage allotment 40 percent in return for a 15 point decrease in his support price guarantee. Beginning in 1961, sets support price at 90 percent of the average market price during three previous years, but not less than 30 cents a pound.

RICE -- Permanently extends present minimum acreage allotments. Gives Secretary of Agriculture power to set support price anywhere between 75 and 90 percent of parity, without regard to supply situation, for next two years. Beginning in 1961, sets support price at 90 percent of the average market price during three previous years, but not less than \$4 a hundredweight.

CORN -- Removes acreage and marketing controls on corn and sets support price at 90 percent of the average market price during three previous years, but not less than \$1.10 per bushel.

FEED GRAINS -- Relates their support prices to that on corn, but sets a minimum of not less than 60 percent of parity.

Amendments by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to offer 90 percent of parity supports to feed grain producers who cut back their plantings and to increase dairy price supports were rejected by 6-7 and 6-8 votes in the Committee.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 25 -- The House Agriculture Committee ordered reported a bill (HR 13054) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a food stamp plan for distribution of surplus foods to needy persons in areas where he determined it was practical. The vote was 18-1, with most Committee Republicans boycotting the meeting.

June 26 -- The House began debate on its omnibus farm bill (HR 12954). (Weekly Report p. 820)

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 23 voted to report an amended bill (S 11) designed to curb price discrimination in the wholesale pricing of cosmetics, drugs and food. The bill said in effect that manufacturers could not get out of Federal price discrimination charges simply by claiming they lowered prices to meet competition. The Supreme Court Jan. 8, 1951, ruled that such a claim constituted a complete defense. Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Jan. 7, 1957, introduced a version of S 11 which would remove this immunity from price discrimination charges when the net result of the pricing was "substantially to lessen competition." He did not restrict it to certain industries as the new version would. (Weekly Report p. 107)

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.
CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1958 (HR 12541). (Weekly Report p. 786)

TESTIMONY -- June 19 -- Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Thomas D. White said a provision permitting a single member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to object to Congress on the transfer or abolition of a "major combatant function" could "hold up action for many months on a change of major importance to the security of our country." White endorsed all the President's specific requests.

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Arleigh A. Burke said the bill should "leave the business of strategic planning and operation guidance to the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- the business of fighting to the combatant commanders, and the business of administration and support to the military departments." He said the House-approved bill "can work well." Burke and White differed on their reaction to an Eisenhower-opposed provision permitting members of Joint Chiefs and secretaries of military departments to bring to Congress, "on their own initiative," recommendations about the Defense Department. White said he would not "step out of line as a member of the team.... I'd resign first and then possibly go to Congress," Burke said: "If I felt that the security of this country was involved, I would feel it my duty to protest until I was heard."

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) told them: "I don't intend to have the right of Congress to talk directly to the Army, Navy or Air Force blocked; I'd just raise hell if that went into effect."

June 25 -- Ferdinand Eberstadt, a New York banker and spokesman for the Navy in other unification disputes, said he supported the House-passed version of the bill because it appeared to meet all the needs including "greater simplification at the top, not greater centralization."

June 26 -- Gen. Clifton B. Cates, (ret.), former Marine Commandant, said the bill was another attempt of the Executive to take away the control of Congress and civilians over the Defense Department. He said there was a move in the Pentagon to build up "the very armed forces general staff which the law now expressly forbids."

Otto L. Nelson Jr., representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., backed the version of the bill supported by the President. He said the Secretary of Defense "must have clear authority to adjust promptly to changing conditions and the needs of any threat to our national security."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 21 -- Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy called Burke's opposition to the Administration proposals "regrettable" and added that he was "disappointed" in Burke. But, he said, Burke "has a right to make his own determinations. I wish he had supported the President's position but nobody has a right to tell him what to say." McElroy said he had "no plans to have his (Burke's) position changed" but added: "I am not the only one that is responsible for his future."

June 22 -- When McElroy's statements were reported as a rebuke to Burke, McElroy issued another statement saying that this interpretation was "incorrect." The statement said: "The Secretary can be disappointed and he can regret parts of an officer's testimony without it being anything more than that."

June 23 -- Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) suspended further testimony on the bill by military witnesses until he had "clear and unequivocal" assurance from McElroy that there would be no reprisals against military men who testified in opposition to the bill. Russell said the McElroy-Burke incident was "startling proof of the necessity for retaining the law assuring Congress of the right to receive the unbiased professional judgment of our military leaders."

June 25 -- In a letter to Russell, McElroy said he was restating his position that Defense Department officials "should give their personal judgments and opinions when asked for them by Congressional committees." He continued: "There should not, in my opinion, be any question of retaliation or penalty for such testimony.... (However) once decisions have been taken on matters covered by a witness' testimony, I would expect the witness to perform under them without any question or reservation."

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 738)

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Max Raddock, publisher of the World Wide Press and the Trade Union Courier, denied charges he had given stock in his enterprises to certain union officials. The Committee was investigating allegations that Raddock had received \$310,000 from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL-CIO) for producing a biography of the late Union president, William L. Hutcheson, and had shared the gains with some labor officials.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said the records of the World Wide Press failed in some cases to reflect payment for bonds. Raddock insisted that everyone who received bonds from the company paid for them.

Dr. Robert A. Christie, author of "Empire in Wood," a history of the Carpenters Union, said 5,000 to 8,000 of the words in Raddock's biography were "stolen, plagiarized, or borrowed," from his and others' books.

Kennedy also charged Raddock with trying to blackmail AFL-CIO President George Meany. Raddock testified that in 1957 he had hired a private detective to "investigate the truth or falsity of certain rumors concerning George Meany in the hope that more widespread knowledge of the complete picture might cause him to 'stiffen his back' in dealing with (Walter P.) Reuther." Raddock's testimony, Kennedy said, was "an admission... of blackmail."

Kennedy said Raddock's paper, the Trade Union Courier, claimed to be endorsed by more than 2,000 labor unions, but actually was endorsed by only 417 unions. Raddock denied there was any fraud involved, said he would check the records and "come up with 2,000 endorsements at least."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 23 -- James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union, was acquitted of wiretapping charges in a second trial in New York. He was accused, with Owen Brennan, president of a Detroit Teamsters local and Bernard Spindel, a professional wiretapper, of conspiring to tap the telephone wires of union subordinates in Detroit prior to an investigation of union activities. The first trial ended in a jury deadlock in December 1957. (1957 Weekly Report p. 1340)

AVIATION AGENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 25 ordered reported an amended bill (S 3880) to establish a Federal aviation agency to regulate all civilian and military air traffic over the U.S. The proposed agency would be headed by a civilian administrator assisted by a deputy who could be a member of the armed services; both would be appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. (Weekly Report p. 786)

The agency would take over all functions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Airways Modernization Board and assume jurisdiction, now held by the Civil Aeronautics Board, for making air safety rules. The proposed plan closely conformed with June 13 proposals of President Eisenhower. (For Presidential proposals, Weekly Report p. 799)

A major amendment adopted by the Committee gave the armed services rights of appeal to Congress when their recommendations for airport and missile site locations were disapproved by the air agency's administrator.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 24 -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee began hearings on a bill (HR 12616) similar to S 3880.

June 26 -- The Civil Aeronautics Administration said the military services had agreed to defer plans to make full use of the CAA's air traffic control facilities. The plans were intended to create greater safeguards against air collisions, but the CAA said it could not handle both civilian and military control with present manpower and facilities.

SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- June 25 ordered reported a Senate-passed bill (S 3651) that would establish, as part of the Small Business Administration, a semi-independent Small Business Investment Division. (Weekly Report p. 760)

The House Committee made the following major changes in the Senate version of S 3651:

The \$250 million revolving fund to be administered by the SBID would be financed by appropriations from Congress, rather than by direct borrowing from the Treasury as in the Senate bill.

Deleted from the Senate version a provision deferring for three years the requirement that a small business concern receiving a loan from an SBID-chartered investment company had to purchase from 2 percent to 5 percent of the stock in that company.

Provided that unsecured loans be made only to state small business development corporations; the Senate bill would permit unsecured loans to both state and local development corporations.

Stated that Government loans have equal priority with loans from other sources when they are being liquidated by state and local development corporations.

Concurred in the Senate provision repealing section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act which provided \$27.5 million for aid to small businesses, but provided that this fund be returned to the Treasury; the Senate would have granted this fund to educational institutions for the study of small business problems.

Clarified the definition of SBID-chartered investment companies.

Added three supergrade positions to the staff of the SBA.

Adams Boxscore

Controversy over the actions of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams threatened a deep rift in the Republican party. (Weekly Report p. 788, 800, 841)

Vice President Richard M. Nixon June 20 urged Republican state chairmen, meeting in Washington, to stick together and avoid panic. "The trouble with Republicans," he was quoted as saying, "is that when they get in trouble they start acting like a bunch of cannibals." Nixon also expressed doubt that the Adams case "will have much effect on the November election."

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, on the other hand, said Adams' activities "can only be harmful" to the GOP at election time.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), one of the leading Eisenhower supporters in the Senate, urged Adams to quit and said the President should accept his resignation "to maintain the American people's respect and confidence."

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Adams "has so hurt his usefulness in his position that it will be harmful to the broad policies" of the President.

Knowland and Watkins were two of the Members of Congress facing election this year who criticized Adams' actions. Other critical statements came from these Republican Members and candidates:

Sens. Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), Charles E. Potter (Mich.), John J. Williams (Del.), and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.); Reps. Robert W. Kean and James C. Auchincloss (N.J.), Charles B. Brownson (Ind.), Donald E. Tewes (Wis.), Charles E. Chamberlain and John B. Bennett (Mich.), Harry G. Haskell Jr. (Del.), S. Walter Stauffer (Pa.), Eugene Siler (Tenn.) and Clarence Brown (Ohio).

Chief support for Adams and the President's decision to retain him came from seven Republican Senators not up for reelection this year. They were Sens. Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Ralph E. Flanders and George D. Aiken (Vt.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn June 22 made a strong defense of Adams. "I am sure the American people must be aware by now that Sherman Adams is being made the victim of a campaign of political persecution."

"Adams has told his story before the committee in public hearing. The circumstances, as related by Adams, remain a matter of open record."

"The President has taken a position in regard to his assistant. Nevertheless, a deliberate campaign of hint, innuendo and half-truth is being waged in an obvious effort to destroy a man whose integrity even his most bitter detractors do not question."

Adams himself indicated he intended to stay in his job. On June 23 he wrote a friend who has proposed he return to New Hampshire and run for Governor, "I feel I have a job to finish here." Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton and Deputy Presidential Assistant Howard Pyle both said they believed the President's press conference statement that Adams would remain settled the matter.

AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 788)

BACKGROUND -- The Securities and Exchange Commission, in a June 19 statement, said reports that an SEC complaint against industrialist Bernard Goldfine's East Boston Co. "suddenly was called off" in April 1956 were "completely erroneous," and that the case "was successfully prosecuted."

June 20 -- Subcommittee Chairman Oren C. Harris (D Ark.) took issue with White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty's June 18 statement that there were no rule violations in ex-Federal Trade Commission Chairman Edward F. Howrey's 1954 memorandum to Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. Harris said the memo, naming a complainant against Goldfine, was a "clearly established instance of preferential treatment."

The Defense Department, in answer to a request, said Goldfine companies had been awarded more than \$2.2 million in textile contracts during the Eisenhower administration.

June 21 -- Hagerty denied at a news conference reports that Adams had received loans or loan guarantees from Goldfine, and that the President was seeking a successor to Adams.

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- SEC Chairman Edward N. Gadsby said in a prepared statement that there was "no shred of evidence to suggest" Goldfine received preferred treatment because of his friendship with Adams. "To put it bluntly," Gadsby said, "the commission could hardly have done more if Mr. Adams were Mr. Goldfine's worst enemy." He said SEC's general counsel, Thomas G. Meeker, did "only what has become customary in such cases" when he conferred early in 1956 with Republican Sens. Frederick G. Payne (Maine) and Norris Cotton (N.H.) and the President's special counsel, Gerald D. Morgan. Gadsby said it "appears that the inquirers were interested in acquainting themselves with the facts and status of" SEC action in the East Boston Co.'s failure to file requisite reports. Gadsby said Meeker prepared a memorandum of the Payne-Cotton conference which said the Senators desired that it be known by whoever was handling the case that they were personally acquainted with Goldfine and held him in high regard. He said Meeker "could not possibly" have violated any rules indulging information to Morgan because SEC's own investigation of the company was not begun until seven days after the Meeker-Morgan conference. (Adams June 17 testified the Morgan query was made at his request.)

Assistant SEC General Counsel Irving M. Pollack said since delisting a company (by the Boston Stock Exchange for failure to file reports) would only let it get off the hook as far as filing reports was concerned, the SEC staff decided to request court action to force East Boston to file, and a "settlement" eventually was reached. Pollack said delay in the case occurred in 1955 when Federal Judge William T. McCarthy disqualified himself on grounds that Goldfine was involved in the action, and the Judge at one time had represented him legally. (Subcommittee member John B. Bennett (R Mich.) told newsmen he had information that Goldfine paid hotel bills for Judge McCarthy before and after he presided over the litigation.)

June 25 -- Ex-SEC Commissioner J. Sinclair Armstrong (1955-57), now an assistant secretary of the Navy, said he was "outraged" at allegations that SEC people "could possibly be influenced by anybody." Armstrong said in 1956 he had inquiries from a Treasury official and from David W. Kendall, then Treasury assistant secretary, regarding SEC's prosecution of the East Boston case. Armstrong said he was told, "This is something Sen. Payne is interested in." Armstrong said he had visited both Sens. Payne and Cotton to give them a fill-in on the Government's case; he felt it would be an "imposition" to call them to the SEC. Armstrong also disclosed that Adams had been given a phone call answer to his query on another SEC case, and a memo on a third case "regarding a constituent."

Subcommittee attorney Joseph T. Conlon said his June 12 interview with Meeker indicated Meeker was "hazy" about the meeting with Morgan and did not recall what documents or memoranda he had taken with him.

June 26 -- John Fox, attorney and former publisher of the now defunct Boston Post, said in a prepared statement that "extremely powerful forces high in the Federal Government" were brought to bear to eliminate his newspaper, and that the probable reason was because the Post "was the only major newspaper in the United States that supported Harry S. Truman in 1948." Fox said the "powerful forces" were "not unconnected with" Bernard Goldfine.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 20 -- Hagerty confirmed a news report that he and his wife in 1957 stayed for five-days at the Ponte Vedra Inn, Florida, with the management picking up the check for \$260.97. Hagerty said he insisted on paying but the inn would not let him. Inn president J.P. LeMaster said publicity gained by Hagerty's visit more than offset the expenses.

June 23 -- Adams, in a letter to ex-Federal Judge Albert Levitt of Hancock, N.H., declined Levitt's proposal that he seek the GOP gubernatorial nomination in his home state, said, "I feel I have a job to finish here."

June 24 -- Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), delivering a floor speech charging the Subcommittee with overstepping its jurisdictional bounds, was told by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) that rules forbid his calling attention on the floor to committee proceedings without previous committee authorization. Rayburn said a Congressman could discuss "anywhere except on the floor of the House" hearings which had not been published or reported to the House.

June 25 -- Judge McCarthy, in a prepared statement, said Goldfine, in paying a 1954 hotel bill for him over his protest, called it "a minor matter," and said that later attempts to reimburse Goldfine were refused.

June 26 -- Subcommittee Chairman Harris acknowledged he wrote a May 7 letter to Chairman John C. Doerfer of the Federal Communications Commission about a pending Arkansas radio station dispute, and said, "I see nothing wrong in that. I was simply asking the policy of the Commission." The letter referred to a protest sent to the FCC from a radio station operator about another station application, and requested a copy of Doerfer's reply, as well as information on commission "general policy" on the number of stations authorized in a given area.

The Subcommittee refused a request by Goldfine's attorneys that Fox testify in closed session because he was bent on "false and reckless accusations" against Goldfine.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 104, 105, 107)

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 104, 105, 107)

46. HR 12716. Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, authorizing the transfer of atomic weapons information and certain material to allied nations, pursuant to agreements for cooperation that would be subject to Congressional veto. Passed 345-12 (D 181-9; R 164-3); June 19, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 817)

47. HR 11077. Incorporate the Veterans of World War I of the USA. Passed 389-2 (D 207-2; R 182-0); June 25, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 820)

48. H Res 609. An open rule providing for debate on an omnibus farm bill (HR 12954) that included six separate commodity programs and extension of the farm surplus disposal law (PL 480) and several milk programs. Rejected 171-214 (D 150-52; R 21-162), June 26, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 820)

Y Record Vote For (yea).	N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For.	X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.		46	47	48	Vote No.		46	47	48	Vote No.		46	47	48
Yea		345	389	171	Yea		181	207	150	Yea		164	182	21
Nay		12	2	214	Nay		9	2	52	Nay		3	0	162

46	47	48	46	47	48	46	47	48	46	47	48
ALABAMA			Los Angeles County			IDAHO			IOWA		
3 Andrews	Y	Y	23 Doyle	Y	Y	1 Pfost	Y	Y	6 Coad	Y	Y
1 Boykin	Y	Y	19 Holfield	Y	Y	2 Budge	Y	Y	5 Cunningham	Y	Y
7 Elliott	Y	Y	17 King	Y	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	3 Gross	Y	Y
2 Grant	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	24 Price	Y	Y	8 Hoeven	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	16 Allen	Y	Y	7 Jensen	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	25 Hillings	Y	Y	17 Arends	?	Y	4 LeCompte	Y	Y
5 Rains	?	Y	22 Holt	Y	Y	19 Chipfield	Y	Y	1 Schwengel	?	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	14 Vacancy	?	Y	2 Talle	Y	?
6 Selden	Y	Y	16 Jackson	Y	Y	15 Mason	?	Y	KANSAS		
ARIZONA			24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	18 Michel	Y	Y	5 Breeding	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	20 Simpson	Y	Y	1 Avery	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	20 Smith	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	3 George	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			COLORADO			23 Vursell	Y	Y	4 Rees	Y	Y
1 Gathings	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County			2 Scribner	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	1 Rogers	Y	Y	7 Libonati	Y	Y	6 Smith	Y	Y
5 Hays	?	Y	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	12 Boyle	Y	Y	KENTUCKY		
2 Mills	Y	Y	2 Hill	Y	Y	1 Dawson	?	Y	4 Chelf	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	Y	CONNECTICUT			8 Gordon	?	Y	1 Gregory	?	?
3 Trimble	Y	?	3 Cretella	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	2 Natcher	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			1 May	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	7 Perkins	?	Y
2 Engle	?	?	4 Morano	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	N	Y	5 Spence	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	5 Patterson	Y	Y	9 Yates	?	Y	6 Watts	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	AL Sadiak	Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	3 Robison	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	8 Siler	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	DELAWARE			10 Collier	Y	Y	LOUISIANA		
29 Saud	Y	Y	AL Haskell	Y	Y	4 McVey	Y	Y	2 Boggs	?	Y
5 Shelley	Y	Y	FLORIDA			11 Sheehan	Y	Y	4 Brooks	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	2 Bennett	N	Y	INDIANA			1 Hebert	?	?
12 Sisk	?	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	8 Denton	Y	Y	8 Vacancy		
7 Allen	Y	Y	7 Haley	Y	Y	1 Madden	Y	Y			
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y						
10 Gubser	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y						
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	6 Rogers	Y	Y						
1 Scudder	Y	Y	3 Sikes	Y	Y						
13 Teague	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y						
28 Utt	Y	Y	GEORGIA								
30 Wilson	Y	Y	8 Blitch	Y	?						
9 Younger	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	Y						
			5 Davis	?	?						

Democrats in this type: *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 46 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 104, 105, 107)

46	47	48	46	47	48	46	47	48	46	47	48
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	NEBRASKA		5 Scott	Y	Y	6 McMillan	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	2 Cunningham	N	12 Shuford	?	?	2 Riley	Y	?
7 Thompson	?	Y	✓	3 Harrison	Y	11 Whitener	Y	Y	1 Rivers	?	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	4 Miller	Y	10 Jonas	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA		
MAINE				1 Weaver	?	NORTH DAKOTA			1 McGovern	Y	Y
2 Coffin	Y	Y	Y	NEVADA		AL Burdick	Y	?	2 Berry	Y	Y
1 Hale	Y	?	?	AL Baring	Y	AL Krueger	?	Y	TENNESSEE		
3 McIntire	Y	?	X	NEW HAMPSHIRE		OHIO			6 Bass	Y	Y
MARYLAND				2 Bass	Y	9 Ashley	Y	Y	8 Everett	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	1 Merrow	Y	20 Feighan	Y	Y	9 Davis	Y	Y
7 Friedel	?	Y	N	NEW JERSEY		18 Hays	?	Y	4 Evins	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	11 Addonizio	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	Y	3 Frazier	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	14 Dellay	Y	6 Polk	Y	Y	5 Loser	Y	Y
2 Devereux	Y	Y	N	10 Rodino	Y	21 Vanik	Y	Y	7 Murray	Y	Y
6 Hyde	Y	Y	N	13 Sieminski	?	14 Ayres	?	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y
1 Miller	Y	Y	N	4 Thompson	Y	13 Baumbart	?	Y	1 Reece	?	X
MASSACHUSETTS				3 Auchincloss	Y	8 Betts	Y	Y	TEXAS		
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	8 Canfield	Y	22 Bolton	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	6 Dwyer	Y	16 Bow	?	Y	2 Brooks	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	N	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	7 Brown	Y	Y	17 Burleson	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	?	N	2 Glenn	?	5 Clevenger	Y	Y	AL Dies	?	?
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	12 Kean	Y	11 Dennison	Y	Y	7 Dowdy	N	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	X	9 Osmer	Y	15 Henderson	Y	Y	21 Fisher	?	Y
3 Philbin	Y	?	N	7 Widnall	Y	2 Hess	Y	Y	13 Ikard	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	N	1 Wolverton	?	10 Jenkins	?	?	20 Kilday	?	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	N	NEW MEXICO		4 McCulloch	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	Y	Y
1 Heselton	Y	Y	N	AL Vacancy		17 McGregor	Y	Y	19 Mahon	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	N	AL Montoya	Y	23 Minsball	Y	Y	1 Patman	Y	Y
9 Nicholson	Y	Y	N	NEW YORK		3 Schenck	Y	Y	11 Poage	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth	Y	Y	N	30 O'Brien	?	1 Scherer	?	Y	4 Rayburn		
MICHIGAN				3 Becker	Y	12 Vorys	?	Y	18 Rogers	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	37 Robison	Y	OKLAHOMA			16 Rutherford	Y	Y
8 Bentley	Y	?	N	2 Derounian	Y	3 Albert	Y	Y	6 Teague	?	N
18 Broomfield	Y	?	N	26 Dooley	N	2 Edmondson	?	?	8 Thomas	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	?	N	27 Guinn	?	5 Jarman	Y	Y	9 Thompson	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	?	?	32 Kearney	?	6 Morris	?	?	10 Thornberry	Y	?
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	38 Keating	Y	4 Steed	Y	Y	12 Wright	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N	33 Kilburn	Y	1 Belcher	Y	Y	14 Young	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	N	40 Miller	Y	OREGON			5 Alger	Y	N
3 Jobansen	Y	?	N	39 Oostertag	Y	3 Green	N	Y	UTAH		
11 Knox	?	?	N	42 Pillion	?	4 Porter	Y	Y	2 Dawson	Y	Y
7 McIntosh	Y	Y	N	41 Radwan	?	2 Ullman	?	Y	1 Dixon	Y	N
2 Meader	Y	Y	N	43 Reed	Y	1 Norblad	Y	Y	VERMONT		
Detroit-Wayne County				35 Riehlman	Y	PENNSYLVANIA			AL Prouty	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	28 St. George	Y	25 Clark	Y	Y	VIRGINIA		
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	36 Taber	?	28 Eberharter	?	?	4 Abbitt	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	?	Y	31 Taylor	?	11 Flood	Y	Y	3 Gary	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	1 Wainwright	Y	30 Holland	Y	Y	2 Hardy	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton	N	21 Dent	N	Y	7 Harrison	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	34 Williams	?	26 Morgan	Y	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				New York City		15 Rhodes	Y	Y	1 Robeson	Y	?
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	8 Anuso	?	15 Walter	Y	N	8 Smith	Y	Y
9 Knutson	Y	Y	Y	24 Buckley	?	17 Bush	Y	Y	5 Tuck	?	Y
4 Marshall	Y	Y	Y	11 Celler	?	10 Carrigg	Y	Y	10 Broybill	Y	Y
6 McCarthy	?	Y	Y	7 Delaney	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	6 Poff	Y	N
3 Wier	Y	Y	Y	23 Dollinger	Y	8 Curtin	Y	Y	WASHINGTON		
7 Andersen	Y	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	Y	9 Dague	Y	Y	AL Magnuson	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	22 Healey	?	12 Fenton	Y	Y	4 Holmes	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	N	6 Holtzman	Y	27 Fulton	Y	Y	5 Horan	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly	Y	23 Gavin	?	Y	3 Mack	?	Y
MISSISSIPPI				9 Keogh	?	7 James	?	Y	1 Pelly	Y	Y
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	13 Multer	?	24 Kearns	?	Y	6 Tollefson	Y	Y
6 Colmer	?	Y	Y	16 Powell	Y	13 Lafore	Y	Y	2 Westland	?	Y
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	14 Rooney	Y	16 Mumma	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA		
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	Y	22 Saylor	?	Y	3 Bailey	Y	Y
4 Williams	N	Y	Y	20 Teller	?	18 Simpson	?	Y	6 Byrd	Y	Y
5 Winstead	N	Y	Y	21 Zelenko	Y	19 Stauffer	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	Y
MISSOURI				5 Bosch	?	20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	2 Staggers	Y	Y
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	17 Coudert	?	Philadelphia			1 Moore	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	12 Dorn	Y	1 Barrett	Y	?	4 Neal	?	Y
9 Cannon	Y	Y	Y	25 Fino	?	3 Byrne	Y	Y	WISCONSIN		
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	Y	4 Latham	?	4 Nix	Y	Y	9 Johnson	Y	Y
4 Christopher	Y	Y	N	15 Ray	?	2 Granahan	Y	Y	5 Reuss	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA		5 Green	Y	Y	4 Zablocki	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander	Y	6 Scott	Y	Y	8 Byrnes	Y	Y
11 Karsten	?	Y	Y	3 Barden	Y	RHODE ISLAND			7 Laird	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner	Y	2 Fogarty	?	Y	10 O'Konski	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	4 Cooley	Y	1 Forand	Y	Y	1 Vacancy	Y	Y
MONTANA				6 Durham	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA			2 Tewes	Y	Y
2 Anderson	Y	?	?	2 Fountain	Y	4 Ashmore	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	?	?	8 Kitchin	Y	3 Dom	Y	Y	3 Withrow	Y	Y
				7 Lennon	Y	5 Hemphill	Y	Y	WYOMING		
									AL Thomson	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending June 27, 1958 -- PAGE 843

CQ Senate Votes 110 through 114.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Auto Tax Cuts, Votes Transport Tax Reduction, Condemns Execution of Imre Nagy by Government of Hungary

- 110.** HR 12695. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958, extending for an additional year existing corporate and certain excise tax rates. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to repeal the 10 percent excise tax on passenger cars retroactive to March 1 and the 8 percent excise tax on auto parts and accessories effective July 1 and to reduce from 10 percent to 5 percent the excise tax on trucks and buses retroactive to March 1. Rejected 32-59 (D 21-25; R 11-34), June 19, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 819)
- 111.** S Con Res 94. Expressing the indignation of Congress at the Hungarian Government's execution of Imre Nagy and other leaders of the 1956 revolution in Hungary. Adopted 91-0 (D 46-0; R 45-0), June 19, 1958. The President took no position on the concurrent resolution.
- 112.** HR 12695. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958. Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to refund to the manufacturer one-half of the excise tax on automobiles if paid by him directly to the ultimate purchaser. Rejected 24-66 (D 20-25; R 4-41), June 19, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 819)
- 113.** HR 12695. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to repeal the current 3 percent tax on freight transportation. Agreed to 59-25 (D 33-10; R 26-15), June 19, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 819)
- 114.** HR 12695. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to repeal the 10-percent tax on passenger transportation. Agreed to 50-35 (D 27-17; R 23-18), June 19, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President. (See story, p. 819)

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	110	111	112	113	114	Vote No.	110	111	112	113	114	Vote No.	110	111	112	113	114
Yea	32	91	24	59	50	Yea	21	46	20	33	27	Yea	11	45	4	26	23
Nay	59	0	66	25	35	Nay	25	0	25	10	17	Nay	34	0	41	15	18

110 111 112 113 114						110 111 112 113 114						110 111 112 113 114						110 111 112 113 114					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	Y	N	Curtis	N	Y	N	N	N	Green	N	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Hruska	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hayden	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Carlson	N	Y	N	N	N	Bible	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	‡	‡	‡	✓	✓	Schoeppel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Malone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Cooper	N	Y	N	N	N	Bridges	N	Y	N	N	N	Case	N	Y	N	N	N
McClellan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Morton	N	Y	N	X	N	Cotton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Mundt	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland	N	Y	N	N	N	Ellender	N	Y	N	N	N	Case	N	Y	N	X	X	Gore	✓	‡	?	?	‡
Kucbel	N	Y	N	N	Y	Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	N	N	N	Kefauver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Payne	N	Y	N	✓	✓	Anderson	N	Y	N	N	N	Yarborough	X	‡	-	?	‡
Allott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	N	Y	?	?	?	Johnson	N	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Busb	N	Y	N	N	N	Beall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Ives	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Bennett	N	Y	N	N	N
Purtell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Butler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Watkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear	N	Y	N	N	N	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	N	Y	N	X	N	Aiken	N	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	N	N	Saltonstall	N	Y	N	N	N	Jordan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Flanders	N	Y	N	N	X
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland	N	Y	N	Y	Y	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	Y	N	N	N
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Potter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	N	Y	N	Robertson	N	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
Russell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	N	Y	N	Y	N	Jackson	?	?	?	✓	‡
Talmadge	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Thye	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Bricker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAH0						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Church	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Eastland	N	Y	N	N	N	Kerr	N	Y	Y	N	N	Hoblitzell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Dworsbak	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis	N	Y	N	N	N	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	N	X	X	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Wiley	N	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Monsfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner	?	‡	?	✓	✓	Murray	Y	Y	Y	?	‡	Martin	N	Y	N	N	N	Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

CQ Senate Votes 115 through 118.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Cut in Small Corporations' Income Taxes, Rejects Amendments to Cut Excise, Local Phone Call Levies

115. HR 12695. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958. Potter (R Mich.) amendment to reduce the excise tax on automobiles to 5 percent retroactive to March 1. Rejected 32-44 (D 19-22; R 13-22), June 20, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 819)

116. HR 12695. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to reverse existing normal and surtax rates so as to reduce corporate tax rates on the first \$25,000 of taxable income by \$2,000. Rejected 34-45 (D 22-19; R 12-26), June 20, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 819)

117. HR 12695. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce certain excise taxes and repeal others. Rejected 20-55 (D 18-19; R 2-36), June 20, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 819)

118. HR 12695. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to repeal the existing 10 percent excise tax on local telephone calls. Rejected 32-43 (D 19-18; R 13-25), June 20, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 819)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Paired For.

‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Paired Against.

- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	115	116	117	118	Vote No.	115	116	117	118	Vote No.	115	116	117	118
Yea	32	34	20	32	Yea	19	22	18	19	Yea	13	12	2	13
Nay	44	45	55	43	Nay	22	19	19	18	Nay	22	26	36	25

	115	116	117	118		115	116	117	118		115	116	117	118		115	116	117	118
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	Curtis	N	N	N	N	Green	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	X	-	-	X	Hruska	N	N	N	Y	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	N	Y	?	?	Carlson	N	N	N	N	Bible	N	N	N	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	‡	✓	✓	✓	Schoeppel	N	N	N	N	Malone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	N	N	N	N	Bridges	N	N	N	N	Case	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	N	X	X	X	Morton	N	N	N	N	Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Mundt	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	X	X	X	X	Ellender	N	N	-	N	Case	N	N	N	N	Gore	‡	‡	?	?
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	Y	Long	N	N	Y	N	Smith	N	N	N	N	Kefauver	X	?	-	✓
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Payne	✓	-	-	✓	Anderson	N	N	N	N	Yarborough	?	?	?	?
Allott	N	N	N	N	Smith	N	N	N	Y	Chavez	N	Y	N	N	Johnson	?	?	?	?
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Busb	N	N	N	N	Beall	Y	N	N	N	Ives	✓	N	N	N	Bennett	N	N	N	N
Purtell	✓	?	?	?	Butler	Y	N	N	Y	Javits	?	Y	N	N	Watkins	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	N	N	N	N	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	N	N	N	N	Aiken	Y	Y	N	N
Williams	N	N	N	N	Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	Jordan	N	N	N	N	Flanders	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	N	N	N	N	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	N	N	N
Smathers	‡	‡	?	?	Potter	Y	Y	N	Y	Young	N	N	N	N	Robertson	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	N	N	-	X	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	N	N	N	N	Jackson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Talmadge	?	N	N	Y	Thye	Y	Y	N	Y	Bricker	✓	X	X	X	Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHOO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	N	N	N	Y	Eastland	N	N	N	N	Kerr	Y	N	N	N	Hoblitzell	Y	Y	N	Y
Dworsbak	N	N	N	N	Tennis	N	N	N	N	Monroney	N	Y	Y	N	Revercomb	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	X	N	N	N	Symington	Y	Y	Y	✓	Neuberger	N	Y	N	N	Wiley	N	N	N	N
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	‡	✓	✓	✓	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	Y	Y	-	X	O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?
Jenner	?	?	?	?	Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	X	-	-	-	Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CONGRESS AND THE BALLOT

By Congressional Quarterly

Elections for all House seats and one-third of the Senate seats take place in November. What do you know about Congressional elections? Try for four correct answers.

1. Q--True or false: Senators but not Representatives must be native-born American citizens?

A--False. Under the Constitution, persons who have been citizens for seven years may become Representatives and persons who have been citizens for nine years may become Senators. However, the President must be a native-born citizen.

2. Q--The Constitution specifies that if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes for President, the contest is to be decided by the House of Representatives. This has happened only twice. Which of the following three elections was not decided by the House: (a) Jefferson-Burr (1800); (b) Jackson-Adams-Clay (1824); (c) Tilden-Hayes (1876)?

A--(c) The House elected Thomas Jefferson in 1801, John Quincy Adams in 1825. In 1876 the election depended on 21 disputed electoral votes. An electoral commission appointed by Congress to examine the votes split on party lines (eight Republicans, seven Democrats) and awarded all 21 electoral votes to Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then declared elected, by 185 electoral votes to 184, over Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. The contest was thus decided by the commission, not the House.

3. Q--One of the following states has the largest delegation in the House of Representatives, one has the smallest. Which is which? (a) California; (b) New York; (c) Rhode Island; (d) Nevada.

A--New York has 43 House seats, the largest delegation; Nevada has one seat, among the smallest. Delaware, Vermont and Wyoming also have only one seat each.

4. Q--Twelve Representatives have been serving in the House without break since 1928 or earlier. Would you guess there are more Republicans or more Democrats among the 12? More Southerners or more Northerners?

A--Seven of the 12 are Republicans; only two of the 12 are Southerners. The 12, listed by the year they entered Congress; 1913 -- Sam Rayburn (D Texas); 1914 -- Carl A. Vinson (D Ga.); 1919 -- Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.); 1923 -- Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), John Taber (R N.Y.); 1925 -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.), Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.), Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio); 1927 -- Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.); 1928 -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.).

5. Q--True or false: The Alaska and Hawaii delegates to the House and the Puerto Rican resident commissioner have all the privileges of House Members?

A--False. The three sit in the House but do not have the right to vote.

6. Q--True or false: Members of Congress have always been elected by direct popular vote?

A--False. The Constitution originally provided for election of Senators by the state legislatures. However, in 1913 the 17th Amendment provided for direct popular election of Senators.

7. Q--True or false: The political party system was recognized in the Constitution?

A--False. The Constitution made no mention of political parties and it was not until after its ratification, during Washington's first term, that the party system began to emerge.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- June 30-July 1 -- CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL PARK, House Interior and Insular Affairs Public Lands Subc. (tentative).
 July 1 -- FOREIGN TAX AGREEMENTS, Senate Foreign Relations.
 July 1, 2 -- LOW FARE TRANSATLANTIC LINERS, House Merchant Marine.
 July 7 -- FOREIGN TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS, Senate Foreign Relations.
 July 8-10 -- DOMESTIC TEXTILE PROBLEMS Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Textile Subc.
 July 15, 22 -- BROADCASTERS-MUSIC PUBLISHING TIE-IN (S 2834), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, resume hearings.
 July 21-24 -- AIR SAFETY, House Government Operations Legal and Monetary Affairs Subc.

Primaries and Nominating Conventions

- July 1 -- Oklahoma primaries.
 July 8 -- Connecticut Democratic district convention.
 July 15 -- Virginia primaries.
 July 26 -- Texas primaries.
 July 29 -- Arkansas primaries.

Other Events

- June 29-July 5 -- NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSN., 96th annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio.
 July 8-10 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES VISIT TO OTTAWA, CANADA. President addresses Canadian parliament.
 July 27-29 -- INTERNATIONAL APPLE ASSN. INC., 64th annual convention, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 Aug. 28 -- NATIONAL CONSERVATION MEETING, sponsored by Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference, Denver, Colo.
 Sept. 11-13 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1958 annual conference, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.
 Sept. 16-19 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP, 13th annual conference, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.
 Sept. 21-24 -- AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN., 84th annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Oct. 9 -- ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, Ohio Republican convention, Columbus, Ohio.
 Oct. 14-16 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, Women's Conference on Housing, Washington, D.C.
 Nov. 17-19 -- NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, 45th annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 2nd SESSION

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress in the 2nd session of the 85th Congress. A 13th bill, the Mutual Security appropriation, also must be passed but is not a "regular" bill as it requires annual authorization.

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,320,888,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$3,191,875,539
Commerce	982,721,000	917,140,000	949,892,000	1,012,886,000	1,012,886,000	971,214,000
Defense	38,196,947,000	38,310,561,000	38,409,561,000			
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	27,660,600	22,860,600	22,860,600			
District Payment	(215,153,500)	(203,276,100)	(203,276,100)			
Executive Offices	15,064,870	15,558,870	15,558,870	14,154,870	14,154,870	15,679,870
Independent Offices	5,922,343,500	6,549,920,900	6,549,920,900	6,137,248,900	6,108,242,900	
Interior	414,484,600	413,145,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	459,675,950
Labor-HEW	2,973,737,181	2,961,862,181	2,967,955,581	3,204,382,581	3,205,382,581	
Legislative	97,910,499	96,942,113	96,942,113			
Public Works	1,076,016,000	1,074,117,200	1,077,827,200			
State-Justice-Judiciary	589,215,011	570,722,613	570,722,613	588,717,113	588,717,113	577,904,113
Treasury-Post Office	4,121,969,000	4,100,608,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000
TOTAL	\$57,738,957,800	\$58,250,427,616	\$58,399,483,016			

*There was also \$7.9 billion requested for interest payments on the national debt for which a fixed authorization exists.

A Defense Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (HR 10146) carrying \$1,260,000,000 and a Labor Department Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (H J Res 533) carrying \$43,400,000 have been passed by both houses and signed by the President (PL 322, 324). The President March 28 signed the Second Supplemental bill for fiscal 1958 (HR 10881, PL 352) carrying \$2,861,008,793 for various Government Departments. An advance procurement appropriation (H J Res 588) providing up to \$840 million in fiscal 1959 funds for use in fiscal 1958 was signed by the President April 24 (PL 386). A deficiency appropriation (HR 12326) for fiscal 1958 carrying \$29,784,302 was signed by the President May 14 (PL 400). A fiscal 1958 supplemental for the Labor Department and Small Business Administration has been passed by both houses and signed by the President June 13 (H J Res 624, PL 457).



The Week In Congress

Campaign Funds Republican organizations have reported receiving and spending more than twice as much money as Democratic groups in the first five months of the 1958 political campaign. The GOP groups took in 58 percent of the total reported contributions; the Democrats, 23 percent; labor organizations, 14 percent; and miscellaneous groups, 5 percent. Total spending reported so far this year: \$1,769,308. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education's drive for voluntary contributions has netted \$124,789. (Page 815)

Unions in Politics

A new lawsuit asks whether workers who must join a union to keep their jobs can be compelled to pay for their union's political and lobbying activities. A North Carolina jury and judge have answered "No" and the case is on appeal, headed, perhaps, for the Supreme Court. An adverse decision for the unions could knock the financial props from under their extensive lobbying and political education activities, admittedly financed from members' dues. (Page 824)

Educational TV

Congress is moving toward giving educational television the biggest boost of its short life in the form of Federal grants to help build educational TV stations. The bill authorizing the funds passed the Senate easily, but its House sponsor, Rep. Stewart L. Udall, is not too optimistic. He says the quiet but effective opposition of the networks and a crowded Commerce Committee schedule give the bill only a 50-50 chance. (Page 822)

Atom Secrets Exchange

With prospects for summit talks stalled, Congress acted to give the President increased authority to share atom secrets with America's allies. However, it reserved the right to veto any exchange by concurrent resolution. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee, meanwhile, voted \$377 million -- almost double the Administration's request -- for atomic construction in fiscal 1959. (Page 817, 836)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Atom secrets, veterans group, farm bill, page 842.

SENATE: Excise and corporate taxes, page 844-845; Nagy execution, page 844.

Adams Boxscore

Ever since the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee began investigating Sherman Adams' relations with Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, Republican Congressmen have been lining up with public statements for or against Adams' retention as Presidential Assistant. This week, along with the continuing story of the Subcommittee's investigation, CQ brings you a partial boxscore of how different Senators and Representatives stand on Adams. (Page 840, 841)

Sports Bill

A handy substitute came off the bench June 24 to score for professional sports. The House voted to accept a replacement for Rep. Emanuel Celler's bill to place baseball, football, basketball and hockey under the antitrust laws. The substitute measure exempted almost all the activities of the four professional team sports from antitrust regulation. After the vote Celler said all the activities of club owners would now go unrestrained, except "a very few business aspects...admissions, pop, beer and peanuts." (Page 816).

Cut Taxes?

A CQ analysis of 11 proposals for tax reduction that were put to the test of roll calls this year outlines the records of the 28 Senators seeking reelection. The study shows some interesting voting patterns. Most of the votes were on amendments to the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958, which the Senate passed June 20 after agreeing to only two amendments. The bill would extend present corporate and excise taxes. The amendments that were accepted would repeal the 3 percent tax on freight transportation and the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation. (Page 819, 821)